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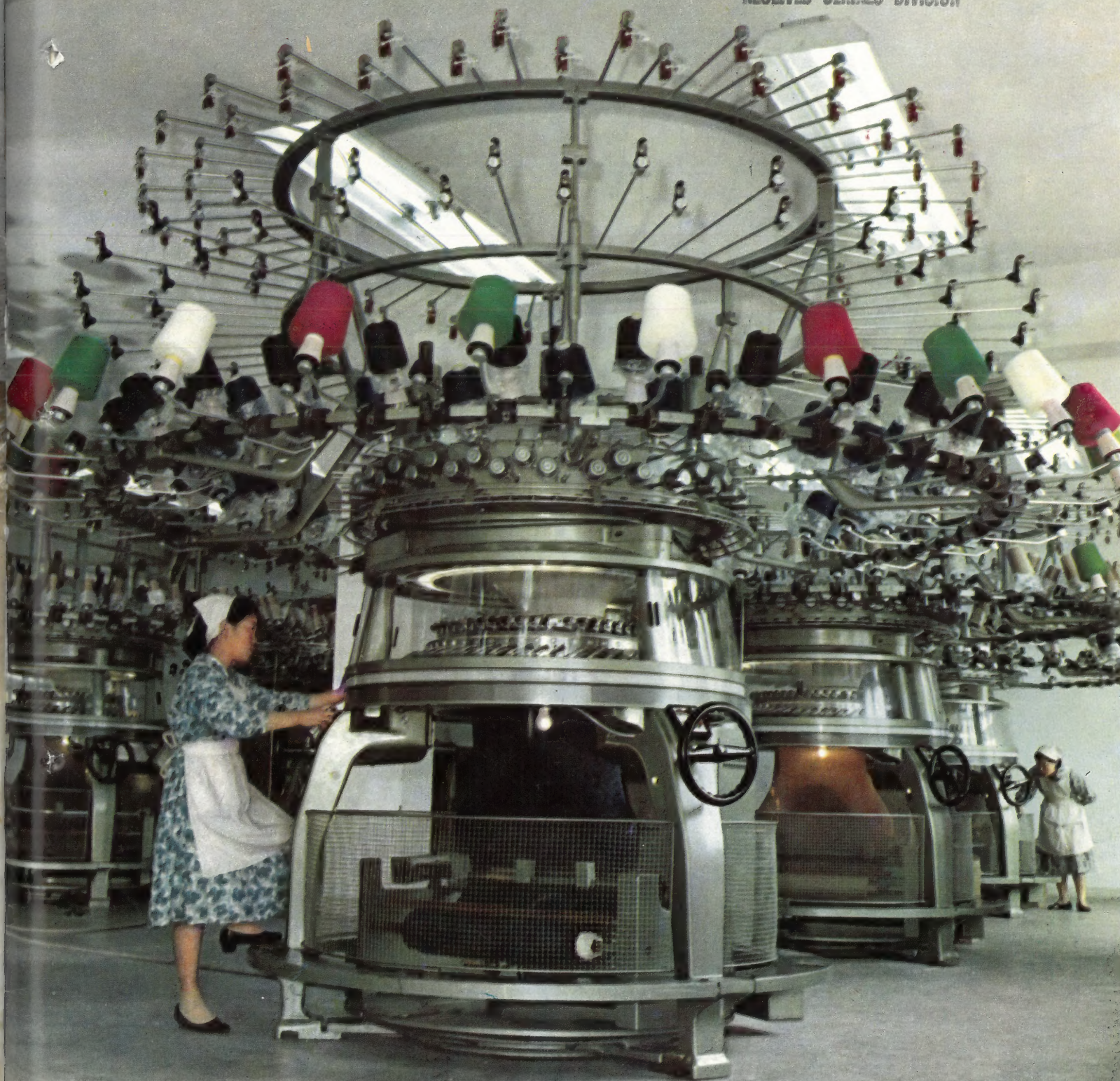
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CONTENTS

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Talks to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper "The New York Times"	2
Everlasting Will Be Militant Friendship and Solidarity between Peoples of Korea and Somalia	9
Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (22)	13
An Important, Stirring Event for the Entire People Aspir- ing after Reunification	17
Grand Celebrations of 35th Anniversary of Victory in His- toric Pochonbo Battle	21
Banner of Struggle Which Accelerated Japanese Imperi- alists' Defeat and the Country's Liberation Chang Sok Hun	25
"KIM IL SUNG's Selected Works," Vol. III, Published in Foreign Languages	27
"Great Document Which Gives a Theoretical and Practical Weapon for Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"	31
Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country (5)	32
Changsong Flourishes under Care of the Benevolent Fatherly Leader Tong Chang Hwal	35
Warmly Salute Burundi People on the 10th Anniversary of Their Country's Independence	39
Militant Solidarity with the Just Liberation Struggle of Mozambique People	40

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Large blocks go in a large quantity to the
construction site every day

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Talks To Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper "The New York Times"

On May 26, 1972 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, gave an interview to Harrison E. Salisbury, Associate Editor of the **New York Times** of the United States, who was visiting our country and John M. Lee, Tokyo Bureau

Chief of the same paper, who accompanied him. Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with them and answered their questions.

The full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's statement is given below:

Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged greetings with the American correspondents and asked them if they had any inconveniences during their stay in our country.

Salisbury, the New York Times Associate Editor, expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for granting them an interview and said that since their arrival in our country they had been well taken care of and had no inconvenience whatsoever.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was told they had gained disagreeable impressions in our country because our people had a very strong feeling against U.S. imperialism.

He asked them if they were much annoyed.

Salisbury replied that he had no complaint about the Korean people's deep anti-U.S. feeling and that he had known about this before his coming to Korea. He said he was very happy to have an opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Very well," said Comrade Kim Il Sung and resumed his talk.

I am sure you have seen and perceived yourselves how the Korean people feel toward the United States here in our country.

They do not entertain good sentiments towards the United States. Our people have a very strong anti-U.S. feeling. Probably this feeling of the Korean people has annoyed you Americans.

It is natural that the Korean people should have bad sentiments toward the United States. U.S. imperialism is the aggressor who has been invading our country. No people can have good sentiments toward the aggressor who invades their country, can they?

The Korean people's anti-American feeling became worse particularly because they suffered too much damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War.

During this war, our people suffered really great damage due to the U.S. imperialists' savage acts of aggression. I am sure there is no Korean who did not sustain any loss in the Fatherland Liberation War. Every Korean suffered a loss in some way or other. If he did not personally, at least his family or relatives, or his friends did.

Take Pyongyang, for example. The indiscrimi-

nate bombing by the U.S. imperialists left few houses intact; the whole city was completely reduced to ashes and tens of thousands of people were killed in cold blood. The same was true with Wonsan, Hamhung and other cities. Even our villages were all burned to ashes in the last days of the war.

The Korean people who suffered such severe damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists cannot have good sentiments toward America.

Even after the armistice the United States has invariably adopted an unfriendly attitude toward our country.

The Armistice Agreement stipulates for the convocation of a Political Conference between the two sides immediately after the war to settle the Korean question by peaceful means. However, the United States did not abide by this stipulation. As a result, our country is in a state of armistice still today. No peace agreement has yet been concluded and there has been no progress in the endeavour for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Therefore, I always tell our people that our generations are changing, but our target of struggle remains the same.

The U.S. authorities have persisted in their aggressive acts against our country in violation of the Armistice Agreement. Ever since the "Pueblo" incident, the United States has been continuing with aerial reconnaissance of this country. This virtually places our country in a perpetual state of war.

As this state of war has continued after the cessation of hostilities, we have been forced to step up defence construction and invest heavily in this sector. Frankly speaking, the enormous spendings on defence upbuilding have had a certain adverse effect on the living standards of the people. Our people think this is also because of the United States.

Thus, they have strong anti-U.S. sentiments because they suffered great damage at the hands of the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War and, moreover, have an ill feeling toward the United States because the U.S. imperialists have been unfriendly toward this country and carried on their aggressive acts in violation of the Armistice Agreement even after the war.

Since the situation is tense, we cannot but continue stepping up preparations for war. We make no secret of this. Who can guarantee that the U.S. imperialists will not attack this country again? Neither you nor I, nor anyone else. So we are openly preparing for war in order to defend the country from enemy aggression.

What is most important in our war preparation is to educate all our people to hate U.S. imperialism. Otherwise, we will not be able to defeat the U.S. imperialists who boast of their technological superiority.

Therefore, we are intensifying ideological education to imbue the people with hatred for U.S. imperialism. I think it is quite natural and correct for us to educate the people to hate U.S. imperialism. We need not stop the anti-U.S. education which we have been giving to our people or conceal the fact that we are educating them in anti-American spirit, just because you are coming to our country, do we?

You should understand our people's bad feeling toward the United States.

You have just said you hoped that this abnormal situation between our country and the United States would improve. So do we. We do not want to have many enemies.

Now, let me answer some questions you raised.

To begin with, I would like to refer to the question of relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

You asked me what positive measures have to be taken to end the abnormal state of affairs between Korea and the United States. In our opinion it is a very simple matter.

The relations between our country and the United States entirely depend on the attitude of the U.S. Government. If it changes its policy toward us, we will do the same toward the United States.

If the U.S. Government wants to improve its relations with our country, it must, first of all, stop interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can settle the question of Korean reunification independently, with their own efforts. It is nearly 20 years now since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in our country, and why should the U.S. troops keep occupying south Korea under the guise of the "United Nations Forces"? Some people allege that the U.S. troops are staying on in south Korea to protect it because we may "invade the south." This is a lie. We have declared time and again that we have no intention of "invading the south." Now is the time to put an end to the situation where the U.S. troops are playing the role of police in

south Korea under the emblem of the "United Nations Forces."

The U.S. Government discomforts us not only because it is stationing its armed forces in south Korea but also because it is helping the revival of Japanese militarism. We are not happy about the U.S. assistance in the revival of Japanese militarism. The joint communique of Nixon and Sato issued in 1969 indicates that the United States is bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea as its agent for Korean aggression and instigating them to meddle in the domestic affairs of our country. After the announcement of the joint communique Sato openly declared that he would interfere in Korea's internal affairs. This is another aspect of the unfriendly attitude of the U.S. Government toward our country.

With regard to the United Nations the U.S. Government is also taking an unwarranted attitude toward this country. The U.S. Government advocates the unconditional invitation of south Korea to the United Nations while attaching conditions to inviting us. It alleges that we do not respect the United Nations Charter, but we have never violated or ignored it. The United States insists that it will allow us to attend the UN General Assembly provided we recognize the unlawful resolutions on the Korean question which have been adopted at the United Nations. How can we go to the UN General Assembly under this condition? Furthermore, the United States has been instigating the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to make annual reports full of lies and fabrications against our country and make unfriendly propaganda against us.

Because the U.S. Government has invariably pursued this unfriendly policy toward this country, there has been no improvement in the Korea-U.S. relations and the reunification of our country has been hampered greatly.

If the United States wants to improve its relations with our country, it must desist from interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can reunify their country by themselves, must withdraw the U.S. troops disguised as the "UN Forces" and must dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." It must not encourage the split of the Korean nation but support its reunion. If the United States keeps our country divided, our attitude toward the United States will never change. The Korean Peninsula is split in two today. If the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and foreign interference stops, the Koreans will be able to find common denominators which will enable them to reunify their country by themselves. Furthermore, if the U.S. troops get out of south Korea, I think the Koreans will come to a rapprochement without difficulty and our people's anti-U.S. feeling will ease gradually.

While looking at the Great Wall during his China visit U.S. President Nixon said that the barriers dividing nations had to be pulled down. If the U.S. Government wants to put these words

into practice, it should begin with Korea. These days Nixon declares that he is going to improve relations with China as well as with the Soviet Union. Why, then, should it keep its military bases in south Korea? The United States has argued that it retains its military bases in south Korea for the purpose of preventing communist expansion. Now that the United States is going to have good relations with big socialist countries, I consider that there is no ground for it to keep military bases in south Korea. So the United States must quit south Korea as soon as possible, dismantling all its military bases and withdrawing its aggressor army.

If the United States wants to better its relations with our country, it must also stop helping Japanese militarism to revive and bringing it into south Korea. The United States tries to put up Japanese militarism as its agent to invade south Korea and reduce south Korea into Japan's commodity market, into its appendage. This is an unfriendly, hostile act against our people. The U.S. Government must discontinue this unfriendly act against our country.

If the U.S. Government gives up its unsympathetic acts against our country and stops obstructing our national reunification, then there will be no reason why we should be antagonistic to the United States. So we say that the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States depend not on us, but entirely on the attitude of the U.S. Government. We will closely watch what policy the United States will adopt toward our country in the future.

The U.S. Government should improve relations not only with big countries, but with small countries as well. We do not think the improvement of the U.S. relations with big countries will greatly influence its relations with small countries. But the U.S. Government has not yet changed its former attitude in its relations with small countries.

In the joint communique of the People's Republic of China and the United States, the latter declared that it supports relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and the contact between north and south Korea. As for what influence the United States will exert on south Korea in this respect, we must wait and see. If the United States does not support the relaxation of tension in Korea and north-south contact in the future, it will mean that it uttered an empty talk under pressure.

Our people remember what Nixon said in China. What interests me most is that he said that no barriers should split the world's people. We are watching how Nixon is going to put his words into practice.

You suggested the possibilities of the two countries conducting the exchange of journalists and cultural intercourse to promote mutual understanding and reduce tension even before the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea. I will answer briefly on this point.

To say frankly, I wonder why Americans are interested in coming to our country. And I do not think our people would bring back anything interesting if they visited the United States under the present situation.

I do not mean that we want to shut the door in our relations with the United States. But I consider that so long as the fundamental problem between the two countries remains unsolved, the exchange of journalists or cultural interchange would be of little significance.

They say you felt unpleasant in our country. If other Americans come here in the future, they will return with the same unpleasant feeling.

We are now strengthening anti-U.S. education among our younger generation so that they will not forget their enemy. So long as the U.S. Government's hostile policy toward our country remains unchanged, our U.S. policy will not change either. Therefore, Americans will not get good impressions in our country unless the fundamental problem is solved between the two countries. If many Americans come to our country and go back with unpleasant feelings in the future, I think such visits would not be beneficial.

If the U.S. Government changes its hostile policy toward our country, our anti-U.S. feeling may be mitigated. Only then will visits and interchange between the two countries be fruitful and interesting to both sides.

Since the U.S. Government does not alter its hostile policy toward our country, mutual visits had better be made in a limited scope, as at present. We do not think that there is no necessity at all for our journalists to visit the United States. In my opinion, it is necessary for them to go there in order to let the American people hear our true voice, because at present you are only hearing the voice of the south Korean rulers. We also welcome the visits of American journalists and democratic figures to our country in a limited scope. These visits and interchange will help promote understanding between the two peoples.

In the light of our experience in receiving you this time, I think it would be a good idea for us from now on to explain to American visitors how we are conducting the anti-U.S. education among our people before they begin inspection tours.

Now, I will refer to some points on the question of Korea's reunification.

You asked me whether it would be possible to deal with the Korean question in the same way as the Viet Nam question was done at the Geneva Conference in 1954. In my opinion, we need not deal with the Korean question in such a way.

The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully.

The Soviet Union and China actively support this programme of ours for national reunification. The Soviet and Chinese Governments have issued

statements on many occasions supporting our country's programme for the peaceful reunification.

For the independent settlement of the question of Korean reunification without foreign interference, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea first of all. Even if they get out, no war will break out in Korea.

When the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and all the people of north and south Korea unite, we can reunify Korea soon and frustrate the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres to invade Korea again. The Korean people are capable of achieving national unity by their own efforts.

As you know, we are now having contacts with south Korea through the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations. Of course, as for the prospects and the results of the talks, we will have to wait and see. But in our opinion, if we Koreans sit at a conference table, we can find ways and means of removing the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and south and attaining national unity.

The north and south Koreans are cold to each other, and distrust and misunderstand in many respects because they have had no opportunity to meet each other.

We think distrust and misunderstanding exist between the north and south Koreans on a number of questions.

We consider that the south Korean rulers may invade the northern half of the Republic with the support of the United States and the Japanese militarist forces. The south Korean rulers have a misunderstanding that we might attack south Korea. They are also raising "anti-communist" clamours, asserting that we are trying to "communize" south Korea. Owing to such distrust and misunderstanding, no progress has yet been made on the question of Korean reunification.

I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity.

These days the south Korean rulers are clamouring for the independent reunification of the country, advocating, though in words only, "self-help," "self-reliance," "self-defence." If we interpret this in a favourable sense, we can see some similarity to the idea of independence, self-reliance and self-defence which we are advocating. If we find and develop these common denominators one by one, it would be possible to reach an agreement on achieving national unity.

The difference of institutions between the north and the south must not be an obstacle to the promotion of national unity and the attainment of national reunification.

These days some foreign journalists say there are two poles in Korea—one is north Korea's communist system and the other south Korea's capitalist system—and these two poles cannot be integrated. Once these two poles get in touch

with each other, they say, war will break out again in Korea.

We do not regard south Korea as a capitalist society in the true sense of the word. There are no big monopoly capitalists in south Korea; there are only a few comprador capitalists. Of course, we are against comprador capitalists. We oppose them because they obstruct the development of the national economy. But we are not against national capitalists and small and medium entrepreneurs. We can say that south Korean society is no more than a society which is just starting to take the road of capitalism, or is inclined to capitalism or is being influenced by capitalism or believing in capitalism, or something like that. This does not mean that there is no difference in systems between the north and south.

It is true that at present the north and south have different ideals and beliefs. But we think we must transcend these differences for the sake of national unity. We have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. Unless its present rulers force us to replace our socialist system with another social system, there will be no reason why we cannot achieve national unity.

If the north and south establish the principle of not imposing their social systems on the other, then there is no need of fighting each other by force of arms. If neither side is forced to give up their political faiths, is there any reason for the people of one and the same nation to fight?

It is possible that a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country. What form of political system is to be established in south Korea is a matter for the south Korean people themselves to decide upon. So we consider that even after the country is reunified the present social systems in the north and south may exist as they are and people who have different beliefs may live together in Korea. What is needed here is mutual trust and respect.

We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I pointed out that we were ready to have contact even with the Democratic Republican Party, the ruling party of south Korea. This also stemmed from our desire for mutual respect.

If the north and south join hands and make tireless efforts, we will be able to gradually eliminate mutual misunderstanding and distrust and achieve the reunification of the country independently on a democratic basis. Our country cannot be reunified if outside forces meddle in the Korean question. Foreigners cannot rid our nation of the distrust and misunderstanding. That is why we oppose the interference of any outside forces in the Korean question.

I believe that if there is no outside interference in the Korean question and foreign countries give up obstructing machinations in the future, the reunification of Korea will definitely be attained the way we are advocating, though it may take time.

You said you want to know what practical measures we are taking for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Let me mention them briefly.

We are calling for mail exchange and mutual visits as well as trade and economic co-operation between the north and south.

We think it also desirable for our Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and south Korean "National Assemblymen" to visit each other.

If "National Assemblymen" of south Korea come to the northern half of the Republic and our SPA Deputies to south Korea and sit at one table and exchange their views open-heartedly through such mutual visits, it will be conducive to the reunification of the homeland. It is not a bad idea. We want to have contact not only with south Korean "National Assemblymen" but also with broad sectors of political and public figures in south Korea. In other words, we hold that all the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea should get together for a political consultative conference and exchange a wide range of views on the question of national reunification.

Furthermore, we proposed that a Confederation be set up if it is impossible to reunify the country at once. The proposed Confederation means forming a Supreme National Council with representatives of the north and south Korean governments mainly to consult about matters concerning the national interests of Korea and co-ordinate them, while maintaining the present different political systems of north and south Korea as they are for the time being.

We also proposed more than once economic interchange between the north and south, proceeding from the immediate national interests. If economic co-operation is materialized between north and south Korea and we give south Korea what we have in sufficiency and take what it has in plenty, the economy of both parts will develop more rapidly.

In addition we have proposed cultural and scientific exchange between the north and south.

We also maintain that a peace agreement be concluded between the north and south on refraining from use of arms against each other and that the numerical strength of armed forces of the two sides be reduced after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. The present arms race between the north and south is considerably affecting the living conditions of the people.

We are doing all we can to obviate the tension and bring about contact and exchange between the north and south. True, if mutual visits are made between the north and the south, capitalist influence may come into the northern half

of the Republic. But we are not in the least afraid of this. We keep our door open so that south Koreans can visit the northern half of the Republic at any time. It is not we but the south Korean rulers who are keeping the door closed now. Everything will be settled easily once the south Korean authorities open the door.

But the south Korean rulers are very much afraid of doing so. While the preliminary talks are going on between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, they are playing all sorts of tricks after declaring "state of emergency" under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north." They are ruthlessly repressing south Koreans who aspire for the reunification of the country. They are even prohibiting "National Assemblymen" of the Democratic Republican Party from having talks with their colleagues of the New Democratic Party in the puppet National Assembly. The south Korean rulers are now raising "anti-communist" rackets, holding "anti-communist rallies" and "meetings for the annihilation of communism and against espionage activities" in all parts of south Korea.

We have no intention to invade south Korea, nor do we want to force our socialist system upon south Korea. Nevertheless, the south Korean rulers have declared "state of emergency" under the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression from the north" and are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and clamouring for the "reunification through the annihilation of communism." This is not an attitude for national reunification. This hullabaloo they are making is designed not to bring about a closer relationship between the north and south but to further estrange them; it is an act intended to prevent the country from being reunified. By the "reunification through the annihilation of communism," the south Korean rulers mean to achieve reunification after wiping out the Communists in Korea. In the final analysis, this means that they oppose the reunification of the country and try to perpetuate the split. I do not know who is the author of this racket in south Korea. But I think this betrays their own weakness.

We will continue to make patient efforts for contact and dialogue between the north and south.

We are now gravely concerned about the fact that south Korea is being subjected to Japan economically. If the south Korean rulers keep the door closed between the north and south, Japanese capital will penetrate south Korea, which will be completely dependent on Japan economically.

We remember the history of Japanese imperialists' aggression of our country. In 1894 the Japanese imperialists began worming their way into Korea under the pretext of protecting Japanese residents in Korea. From then our country started falling into a Japanese colony.

Japanese militarism revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism is now scheming to invade Korea again. I have read an article in the Japanese

magazine "Sekaishuho" which quoted Japanese militarist leaders as saying that Korea should not be reunified for at least another quarter of a century. This shows that the Japanese militarists are watching for a chance to invade Korea again.

We cannot but heighten our vigilance against the Japanese militarists. We are fully informing all our people and younger generation of the history of Japanese militarist aggression in our country so that they may remember it and keep sharp vigilance against Japanese militarism.

Our country has not yet been reunified, remaining divided into the north and south because of the reactionary manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers as well as the obstructing activities of outside forces.

Therefore, we think that all the north and south Korean people must firmly unite and actively struggle against outside forces that hamper the reunification of our country.

You asked me about the relations between our country and Japan. I will touch on it briefly now.

The improvement of the relations between our country and Japan depends on what attitude the Japanese Government will take.

The good-neighbourly relations have not been established between Korea and Japan up to this date solely because the Japanese Government has followed a hostile policy toward our country. The successive cabinets of the Japanese Government from Yoshida to Sato, including Kishi and Ikeda, have adopted an unfriendly attitude toward our country. They have followed a hostile policy.

If the Japanese Government desists from its hostile policy toward our country and wants to establish friendly relations with us, we are fully ready to respond.

However, as long as the Japanese Government pursues the hostile policy and takes the unfriendly attitude toward our country, we do not want to improve the relations between the two countries by resorting to sycophantic diplomacy. The smaller a nation is, the greater self-respect it must have. Without even self-respect small nations cannot survive. We do not want to go to Heaven by being smitten on our right cheek and turning the other also. We have no desire to discard our self-respect.

You asked me what is the best gift I could give to our people. It is the reunification of the country.

The Korean people is a single people of the same blood. But they are living divided because their country is not yet reunified. This is our great grief.

Because of an artificial barrier in our country many people have lived separated from their families and relatives for many years, unable to meet each other, write letters or hear from each other. The artificial barrier which causes this tragic state of affairs must be pulled down as soon as possible and our homeland must be re-

unified without fail.

Once our country is reunified, our people will lead a decent life and will live peacefully with the different peoples the world over on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect.

The Korean people are industrious and resourceful from old times. Our people suffered a lot and were subjected to national humiliation, oppression and exploitation for a long time and to the aggression of foreign invaders. So, if the north and south Korean people join efforts and strive to build a new society, they will be able to live a decent life and their country will be a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state.

Our country has no small population and is abundant in natural resources. We have trained a large number of competent cadres of our own. Immediately after liberation we had few able technicians. The Japanese imperialists did not allow Koreans to learn technology and prevented them from learning it. The Japanese imperialists were so adamant in preventing us Koreans from acquiring technology that there were only four Korean locomotive drivers before liberation. They allowed only Japanese to be locomotive drivers and made Koreans stokers at best. In order not to repeat this bitter experience, we devoted great efforts to developing our own cadres after liberation. As a result, we have 500,000 technicians and specialists today. On the basis of the successes already made in training cadres, we are planning to increase their number to one million in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

As you see, we have a big population, rich natural resources and a huge army of technicians. So when the country is reunified, we can guarantee our people affluent lives and build a rich and strong country in a short time.

I will give a brief answer to your question what was the most difficult of our struggles.

We have had so many difficult struggles. I cannot tell you about them all at this place.

To my mind, one of the most difficult struggles we have waged so far was the struggle to rise up on debris after the war.

Owing to the three-year war, our towns and villages were completely razed to the ground and industrial establishments all reduced to ashes. After the war we had to build towns and villages, construct factories on the ruins where nothing was left and rapidly stabilize the people's living conditions. But we could overcome these difficulties and trials and win a great victory in the economic construction because we were firmly united with the people.

We have basically overcome the difficulties in the socialist construction. Now the lives of our people are stable. It is true that their living standards are not yet so high. But no one is going in rags and hungry or wandering about without a job in this country. Our people all work, receive free education and enjoy free medical care. This is a great victory won by our people in the socialist construction.

We have laid a basis for rapidly developing the national economy and raising the people's living standards in the future.

As I have mentioned, we have a huge army of competent Korean cadres, built the foundations of a powerful heavy industry with the engineering industry at its core and constructed a large number of modern light industry factories. Particularly, we have developed our industry into a firm, independent industry which relies on our own raw materials. We have laid down a basis for developing stockbreeding.

All this is a firm guarantee for more rapidly developing our country's economy and further raising the people's standard of living.

Thank you for your attention. May I conclude my answers to your questions?

We oppose the reactionary policies of the U.S. Government but do not oppose the American people. We want to have many good friends in the United States.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded his talk, Salisbury said:

"I was very deeply impressed here by your successes in economic and social development. Your country has been built very beautifully. Everyone is healthy, well-dressed and adequately educated. Your industry has developed greatly."

Especially, I was most deeply impressed by the successes your country has achieved in the development of heavy industry.

I think this is your greatest success.

I congratulate you on this splendid development."

Comrade Kim Il Sung thanked them for highly praising the successes made so far by our people in socialist construction. He wished them good health and hoped them to visit our country again in the future.



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with President Mohamed Siad Barre

Everlasting Will Be Militant Friendship and Solidarity between Peoples of Korea and Somalia

On the invitation of the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic and the outstanding Leader of the Somali people, and his party paid a state visit to our country between May 18 and 24.

The recent visit of the goodwill envoy of the Somali

people to our country cemented and brought to a higher stage the brotherly friendship and solidarity deepening and developing in an allround way between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and Somalia, in all fields, political, economic and cultural, under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism. It also greatly contributed to further strengthening the militant solidarity and co-operation between the Asian and African peoples.

Our people warmly welcomed like their kith and

kin the goodwill envoy of the resourceful and valiant Somali people who are vigorously fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete reunification of their split country and the building of a new society.

The whole of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was in welcome attire. Everywhere in the city were to be seen flags of Korea and Somalia, the letters "Welcome," "Friendship" and "Solidarity" symbolic of the friendly feelings of our people towards the Somali people, placards and streamers bearing slogans: "We extend full support and firm solidarity to the Somali people in their righteous struggle for creating a new life under the slogan of self-reliance!" and "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" and other militant, revolutionary slogans and colourful decorations. And the city was filled with beautiful melodies of Korea and Somalia flowing out of loud-speakers.

Hundreds of thousands of working people and youth and students in best suits turned out, carrying pennants, bunches of flowers and balloons, and heartily welcomed the distinguished guests from Somalia at the airport and along the six-kilometre-long highway.

On the evening of May 18, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Major General Mohamed Siad Barre. Comrade Kim Il Sung and Major General Mohamed Siad Barre addressed the banquet held in an atmo-

here overflowing with the warm feelings of militant solidarity and brotherly friendship.

Grand mass rallies were held in Pyongyang and Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province in welcome of Major General Mohamed Siad Barre.

President Mohamed Siad Barre and his party visited factories, farms and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, visited the Mangyongdae Chicken Factory, the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School and the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and saw the performance of the revolutionary opera "A Sea of Blood" from the immortal classical masterpiece with the same title, the mass display: "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party," a People's Prize laureate, and the performance given by members of art circles of students and children.

Comrade Kim Il Sung presented Major General Mohamed Siad Barre with a documentary introducing Somalia: "Somalia Builds a New Society," and saw, together with the latter, the documentary and the Korean feature film "A Flower Girl."

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the Order of National Flag, First Class, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre and orders or medals of our Re-

Together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Mohamed Siad Barre receives the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds at the airport



President Mohamed Siad Barre pays a courtesy call on the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

public to his party. At the awarding ceremony the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred on Major General Mohamed Siad Barre the Order of National Flag, First Class.

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 23 in honour of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This banquet was addressed by Major General Mohamed Siad Barre and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Major General Mohamed Siad Barre had talks during his stay in our country. At the talks held in an atmosphere of comradely and brotherly friendship, both sides informed each other of the situation of their countries, discussed the problem on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and other problems of common concern and reached the complete unanimity of views on all problems under discussion. A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Somali Democratic Republic was issued on the basis of the talks. The joint statement reaffirmed the deep brotherly friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Somali peoples and clearly expressed the common stand and firm resolve of the peoples of the two countries to fight on shoulder to shoulder, actively supporting and closely co-operating with each other, on the same front against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. Its adoption is of great significance for the

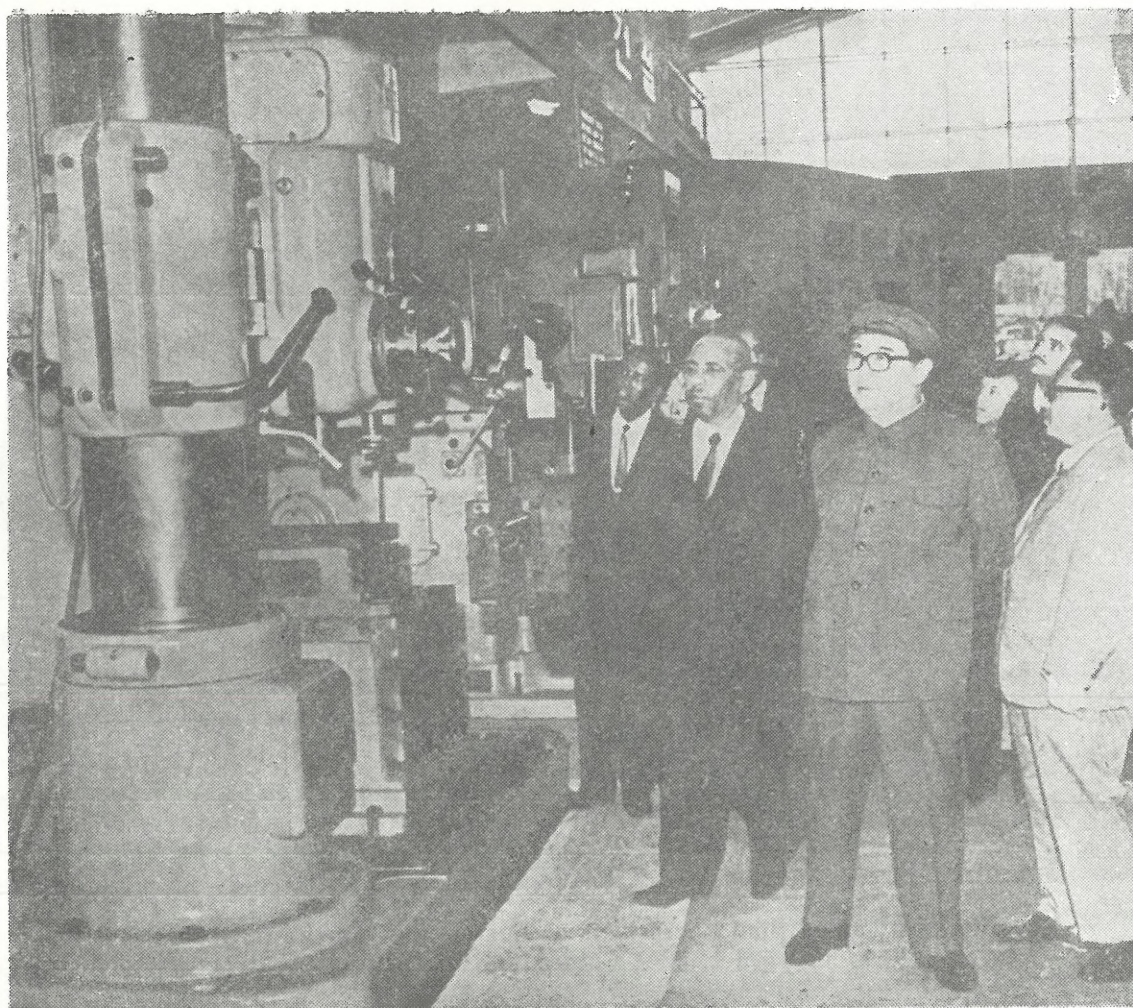
revolutionary cause of the peoples of our two countries and for the promotion of the development of the revolution in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. The recent visit of Major General Mohamed Siad Barre to our country, marked by the warm brotherly friendship and militant solidarity of the Korean and Somali peoples, bore a splendid fruit.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are very happy to have such comrades-in-arms on the African continent as the Somali people who have common aspirations to achieve the victory of the national-liberation revolution and the cause of socialism against imperialism and are firmly resolved to make every effort to actively support their just struggle."

In October 1969 the Somali people overthrew the pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorial regime and proclaimed the Somali Democratic Republic under the guidance of Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, their outstanding Leader, after a protracted unyielding struggle against the foreign aggressors. Since then they have vigorously striven to build a new life with a firm aspiration to construct socialism, resolutely smashing every subversive act and plot of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and the slogan of self-reliance.

After the revolution they have nationalized a number of companies run by foreign capitalists and orga-



In company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Mohamed Siad Barre visits the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition

nized state agro-stock farms and agricultural co-operatives extensively. Agriculture and animal husbandry, the important branches of the country's economy, have been developed rapidly and the construction of an independent national economy has promoted vigorously. Great strides have also been made in national education and training of native cadres. The Somali people are making great efforts to strengthen the defence power of their country to cope with the manoeuvres of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries.

The Korean people rejoice over all these successes scored by the Somali people as over their own and warmly hail them.

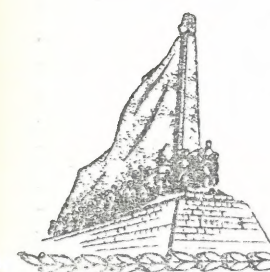
The Somali people actively support the Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the restoration of their occupied territories and all the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., national-liberation struggle.

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, the outstanding Leader of the Somali people, said:

"As your friend, a sincere friend of the Korean people and their respected Leader, I wish you to march forward towards the accomplishment of reunification and complete development of your country, counting on us the Somali people on your side to support it."

The Somali people highly appreciate the results attained by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express active support to and solidarity with the just struggle of our people for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and the independent, peaceful reunification of their country. This is a great encouragement for our people.

The Korean people who value friendship and solidarity with the Somali people, will, as in the past, do everything in their power to further cement and develop the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and fight together forever, in close unity with the Somali people, on the same front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. No force on earth can destroy the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Somalia, the two countries, and they will be everlasting.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



(22)

In the work Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave comprehensive Marxist-Leninist answers for the first time to the questions of the use of the commodity-money relations, especially to the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society.

By his brilliant ability for scientific insight and on the basis of the rich practical experiences in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a clear scientific and theoretical elucidation of the reason why there exists the production of commodity in socialist society and of when the means of production is a commodity and when not, and then, for the first time in history, gave an intelligent and clear-cut theoretical answer to the question that the means of production exchanged between the state enterprises assumes the form of commodity and here the law of value operates in form.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Firstly, when a means of production turned out in the state sector of ownership is transferred to co-operative ownership or vice versa, it is a commodity in either case and, therefore, the law of value operates here; secondly, a means of production which is exchanged within the bounds of co-operative ownership, between co-operative farms, between producers' co-operatives or between the former and the latter, is equally a commodity and here, too, the law of value operates; thirdly, in the case of export the means of production is a commodity and it is dealt at the world market price or at the socialist market price...."

"It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises according to the plans of equipment and material supply and of co-opera-

tive production are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and that, accordingly, in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form."

Giving a scientific explanation also to the reason why the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises, are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it is so because the state enterprises are relatively independent and deliver the means of production on the principle of equivalent compensation, and the independence of the state enterprises in management and the principle of equivalent compensation have something to do with the specific feature of socialist society which is a transitional one, that is, the productive forces and the communist consciousness of people have not developed to a high degree and labour has not yet become life's prime requirement for the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also scientifically elucidated the question of making use of the law of value in the production and circulation of commodities and, especially, the question of properly fixing the prices of commodities on the basis of correct reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value, and also in principles arising thereof.

In his work **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy"** Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in a comprehensive way the problem of the peasant market in socialist society which had so far remained without any elucidation, the concept of the peasant market, the origin of *Jang* (market—Tr.), the character of the peasant market as a backward form of trade, the survivals of capitalism in the peasant

market, the reason why the peasant market exists in socialist society and its role, the way to abolish it and all other problems; and he raised the utterly new questions of the withering away of the circulation of commodities and of the transition from socialist trade to the supply system, giving a brilliant explanation to its law-governed process.

Here, in particular, he put forth the original idea that the peasant market and the underhand dealings will disappear and trade will go over finally to the supply system only when the productive forces have developed to such an extent that all kinds of goods required by the people can be sufficiently turned out and supplied and co-operative property has grown into property of the entire people. This furnished a clear, scientific explication to the question as to how the production of commodities will disappear and in what form the distribution of goods will be done after its disappearance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work **"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy"** which gave a perfect and flawless scientific, theoretical elucidation of the fundamental problems of the socialist economy for the first time in history on the basis of profound and plain logic and indisputable facts and illumined the only correct way to solve those problems, is a great classic document concerning the problem of the socialist economy, a programmatic document and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist document from which the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat should take guidance in drawing up and executing the economic policy.

This work also furnishes a brilliant example for creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and defending its purity in the domain of the economic theory of socialism, and constitutes a decisive blow to the reactionary economic theory of bourgeoisie and the economic theory of opportunism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's distinguished theory which brilliantly illumines the victorious way to socialism and communism, has inspired boundless confidence, fighting spirit and courage in the Korean people who are waging a heroic struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution; and it has imbued the revolutionary peoples of the world aspiring after socialism and communism with the righteousness of the communist cause and deep confidence in its victory and with great encouragement.

A great number of publications of the world have highly appraised this work as a "historic document which marks a milestone of new epoch-making significance in the development of socialist economic theory" and a "programmatic document which a state of the proletarian dictatorship should adhere to in formulating its economic policy."

Under the sagacious and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have won glorious victories in the revolution and construction through storms over the last nearly half a century.

It was thanks to the great revolutionary ideas and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the scientific lines and policies set forth by him and to the great exploits and a wealth of experiences accumulated by him that our Party and people have traversed the most correct and straight way in the revolution and construction and come to have an invincible theoretical and practical weapon which enables them to tide over any difficulties and trials in their onward march.

The Korean people are filled with the conviction that they are bound to win victory when they, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, advance along the road of victory indicated by him.

This is a rock-firm conviction and will of our people based on their experience of life gained in the course of over 40 years during which they have fought and won victories under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A brilliant victory and glory is always in store for the Korean people who, armed firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, strategic genius of the revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and world revolutionary movements, are fighting and advancing under his wise leadership, and the reunification of the country and the cause of socialism and communism in Korea will surely be accomplished.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has led the Korean revolution to victory for over 40 years and performed really immortal exploits.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth scientific revolutionary lines and policies and led the Korean revolution along the right path by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, and thereby opened up a new great era of revolution which marked a radical turn in the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea; and he has established a powerful socialist state in this land overridden by the aggressors for a long time and brought about epoch-making changes in all domains of the political, economic and cultural life of our people.

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and waged the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus demonstrating to the whole world the honour and spirit of our nation and establishing

the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led our people to defeat the heinous Japanese imperialists and achieve the restoration of the fatherland. He victoriously guided the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people to crush the aggression by U.S. imperialism, chieftain of imperialism, who had boasted themselves of being the "mightiest" in the world, and defended the independence of the country and the freedom of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party made during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and has strengthened and developed it into an invincible Marxist-Leninist Party; he established the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and has strengthened and developed it amid the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad; and he founded the People's Army, the reliable defender of the revolution, and has strengthened and developed it into a revolutionary armed force which is a cadre army and modernized, each of its members being a match for a hundred.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has originated the only correct revolutionary theory to lead the revolution in our country along the rightest path to victory, established a well-regulated system of the dictatorship of the proletariat such as the Party, the state and the working people's organizations, and leads it as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the Party and the people, triumphantly carried out in a brief span of time the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in the northern half of the Republic, and thereby set up a most progressive socialist system free from all sources of exploitation in our country, built a powerful independent national economy in our country which had been reduced to ruins owing to the destruction by Japanese and U.S. imperialism, and developed science, education and culture to brilliant efflorescence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has solved theoretical and practical questions newly arising after the establishment of the socialist system in a most correct and original way, thus successfully paving the way to the complete victory of socialism and to communism in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has also mapped out the most correct lines and policies for the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country, and is leading the north and south Korean people in implementing them to accelerate the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Indeed, the course of the development of the Korean revolution is the course of brilliant vic-

tory for the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his seasoned leadership.

Thanks to the long unyielding revolutionary struggle and wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people were liberated from all kinds of exploitation and oppression, abolished centuries-old backwardness and penury and are now leading a free and happy life as masters of the country and society.

It is thanks to the superb leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people have become an invincible people who have the most revolutionary Party, people's government and the revolutionary army each member of which is a match for a hundred, have become a people possessed of the advanced socialist system, a powerful economy and a resplendent culture, and are living in an era of victorious advance of the revolution, in an era of national prosperity for the first time in their history.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, adhering firmly to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, is exerting all his efforts to develop the international communist movement and the world revolution as a whole.

He has indicated the most correct line for overcoming Right and Left opportunism in the international communist movement and for the solidarity of the socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement, and is fighting with all consistency to carry it out.

Also, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, he is fighting devotedly to frustrate the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and advance the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has given correct answers to all questions of principle arising not only in the revolution and construction of our country but in the international arena at the present times, thus making a great contribution to the development of the international communist and world revolutionary movements.

The immortal exploits performed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in leading the Korean revolution to victory in the teeth of grave difficulties, his tremendous contributions to the development of the international communist movement and world revolution, the great revolutionary ideas, original theories and methods contained in his brilliant works, and experiences accumulated by him—all these constitute a priceless asset and rich treasure for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

At the same time, they have served to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and further enrich its ideological and theoretical treasure-house.

The glorious revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung constitutes, indeed, the source which infuses indomitable strength, courage and confidence into the entire Korean people, and the peoples who are fighting for the independence and prosperity of their countries, for their freedom and happiness and for the cause of socialism and communism, and which imbues them with revolutionary zeal and wisdom; it constitutes a revolutionary textbook that illuminates the road to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the brilliant Leader of the revolution who is possessed of unwavering fidelity to the revolutionary principle and an unyielding will not to be shaken under any stresses and storms, an extraordinary revolutionary sweep to constantly advance the revolution by surmounting whatever difficulties and trials, scrupulousness in carefully analyzing all things and phenomena, keen perspicacity to penetrate below the surface of any complex circumstances and situation to steer the right course through them easily, and of an unusual ability of leadership.

As he set forth *Juche*-motivated revolutionary lines and policies and has led our people undeviatingly along the straight road of victory, the Korean revolution has been able to beat back the desperate attack of the imperialists, frustrate the subversive machinations of the renegades, repulse the pressure of great-power chauvinism and overcome the obstacles caused by the lags which have been bequeathed by history, and to win the great victory of today by finding its way through the raging storms.

The revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung is filled with shining examples of boundless love for the people and the popular method and style of work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great Leader of the revolution but a teacher and benevolent father who shows the road of revolution and construction to the people and looks after all aspects of their life, and a close com-

rade who shares sweets and bitters with our people.

He is always among the people, regards their sufferings as his own and looks after them with a warm fatherly love.

He has always consulted personally with the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people on the state affairs and mobilized their strength and wisdom and, relying upon them, led the revolution and construction to victory.

For his great exploits in the struggle for the advancement of the Korean revolution and world revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung now enjoys absolute trust and respect not only of the Korean people but also of numerous revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the world.

The Korean people feel immensely happy and honoured to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader and to live, work and fight as his revolutionary soldiers, and they speak of it proudly to the whole world.

Our Party members and working people are doing all they can to train themselves into true soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionaries who are firmly equipped with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and have the indomitable revolutionary spirit and will by studying the history of the great revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and learning from him.

Our people are filled with a firm determination to uphold, in future too, as in the past, the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fight as revolutionary soldiers boundlessly loyal to him.

Invincible are the Korean people who are under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

(The End)

An Important, Stirring Event for the Entire People Aspiring after Reunification

An important event was reported both in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4. It stirred up the hearts of the entire Korean people who aspire after the country's independent peaceful reunification.

It was the announcement of the joint statement of the north and the south. The statement said that high-level talks were held between our side and the south Korean side and an agreement was reached on the questions of principle for realizing the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint statement called forth a tumult of joy from the entire people, touching their hearts and bringing a fresh hope of national reunification to our land of three thousand *ri* which has suffered from the tragic division of the country for 27 years.

As the joint statement pointed out, at the talks both sides had an open-hearted exchange of opinions with the common desire to achieve national reunification as early as possible and reached a complete identity of views on a number of questions which are of principled significance in accomplishing the cause of reunification.

The north-south high-level talks and its results mark a really epochal event which makes a breach for the country's peaceful reunification. These are a great victory of our people.

The talks has paved the way for pulling down the barrier between the north and the south existing till today when a new generation have grown up and for achieving national reunification. It has created a valuable asset for us to unfold the struggle for realizing the supreme desire of our nation on the basis of the principles of national reunification fully conforming with the national aspiration and the interest of our people and in reliance on the united strength of the nation.

The talks has substantially opened up the possibility of easing the tension in our country, restoring the national ties severed for a long time, reviving an atmosphere of national reconciliation and stepping up the country's independent peaceful reunification in every way.

Now our people has taken a new big step forward in the struggle for reunification.

The north-south high-level talks at which

opinions were exchanged open-heartedly with the common desire for national reunification and its results are a milestone of historic significance in the struggle of our people for peaceful reunification after which the entire people of north and south Korea aspire impatiently.

This great success owes entirely to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, basing himself upon the great *Juche* idea, indicated the path of national reunification and has correctly led our Party and people for its achievement.

Since the first days of the division of the country the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always paying deep attention to the question of reunification, has set forth the correctest line and ways for reunification which conform to the desire of the entire people and the interest of the nation and has striven with might and main for their materialization.

In recent years alone, in his famous historic speech on August 6 last year and several talks with foreign reporters Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the principles of independent peaceful reunification and great national unity and the line of reunification and the ways for its realization invariably maintained by our Party and Government. In particular, he set forth the three principles of national reunification which are the keynote of the joint statement of the north and the south. The north-south high-level talks and its results signify the victory of the idea that the north and the south can remove their misunderstandings and distrust and find and develop common denominators and, further, accomplish the cause of peaceful reunification if they come in contact and negotiate with each other.

As is widely known to the world, our Party and Government have consistently insisted and insist that the cause of the country's reunification should be realized through contact and negotiation between the north and the south.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity."

Life proves with facts that this assertion and stand are correct.

The north-south high-level talks shows that if Koreans sit together, they can remove misunderstanding and distrust and find common denominators, and reunify the country by their concerted efforts.

The south Korean authorities has so far shut the door and refused to respond to our proposal for contact and negotiation, and the questions which should have been solved still remain unsettled. It, however, is a thing of great joy and welcome that it, though late, accepted our proposal and opened the door of north-south contact and negotiation and has willingly come out for the national task to settle with joint efforts the urgent questions of our nation.

Now the barrier which has bisected one territory and one nation for 27 years crumbles down and the door to peaceful reunification opens. Our nation is going to pull down with joint efforts the barrier built by the imperialist aggressors. What a good thing it is!

We, together with the entire people of north and south Korea, express great satisfaction over the north-south talks and its results and warmly support, welcome and celebrate them.

The most valuable success attained at the talks is that both sides came to an agreement on the three principles which are the keynote of the work for national reunification.

The joint statement of the north and the south made it clear that the country's reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference and by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side and that a great national unity should be attained transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system. The three principles for the country's reunification are the fundamental principles consistently maintained by our Party and Government.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south."

The principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity reflect the unanimous demand and the national desire of our people.

In order to achieve the country's reunification, it is necessary first of all to adhere to the principle of independence which is the key to the solution of the question of reunification.

The provision of the statement that reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on foreign forces or without foreign interference signifies the solution of the most fun-

damental question in realizing the great cause of national reunification, and it marks an important event in our people's struggle to reunify the country.

All nations are equal and have the inviolable right of national self-determination—a right to decide their destiny for themselves.

Complete independence of a nation can be guaranteed and their happiness and prosperity attained, only when they fully exercise their right of political self-determination.

The master of Korea is us Koreans. Accordingly, the Korean question must be solved by us Koreans, the masters, on our own responsibility under any circumstances.

The problem of linking the severed blood vessels of the nation and reunifying the country is precisely the internal affair of our Korean nation, a homogeneous nation who have lived in one and the same land.

The reunification of the country, therefore, can be truly achieved only when question of the reunification, an internal affair of our nation, is solved by the Korean people themselves independently, without reliance on foreign forces or without foreign interference.

No one but the Koreans, the masters, can settle the reunification problem, the internal affair of our nation.

The whole course of world history and the bitter experiences of our nation prove that reliance on outside forces invites national ruin.

The colonial slavery imposed on our nation nearly half a century and the new tragedy of territorial division our nation have had ever since liberation—all these are the products of foreign aggression and interference.

The attempt of those infected with flunkeyism to achieve "reunification" with the help of others, pinning hope on foreign forces, will only perpetuate the split and plunge our people into new greater calamities, far from bringing reunification.

Our country has not yet been reunified and it finds itself in such a complicated situation as we see today, precisely because of foreign interference and the absurdities of those under the influence of flunkeyism.

The nation's split forced by the foreign imperialists can be liquidated only by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, rejecting the interference of foreign forces; the reunification problem can be solved in accordance with the will of our nation and on our own initiative, only when foreign interference is rejected and the principle of independence is adhered to.

The agreement by both sides on the principle of independence for national reunification constitutes a solid basis on which our people can quickly accomplish the great cause of reunification along the correct line.

The joint statement clearly said that reunification should be achieved by peaceful means.

This is an important guarantee for peace in Korea and the security of our nation.

The division of Korea was originated by the interference of foreign forces, and the Korean people have no reason why they should fight against each other in settling their own internal affairs.

We have consistently maintained, therefore, that the country should be reunified peacefully, after making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea.

The only causes of the danger of war in our country are the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and the tolerance of the interference of foreign forces and subservience to outside forces.

So it is clear to everyone that if the interference of foreign forces is precluded, national reunification will be achieved peacefully.

We shall fight only when others attempt to invade and subjugate us by means of force. From this point of view, we have repeatedly made it clear that we have no intention to "invade the south."

Our Party and Government have proposed time and again for an agreement that the north and the south shall not resort to the force of arms and that their armies should be reduced under the conditions that the U.S. army is withdrawn.

All this shows what a noble stand our Party and Government have taken in all sincerity for peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean rulers have no intention to "march north," there will be no war among the Korean people themselves.

Now that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to make "Asians fight Asians" and make "Koreans fight Koreans," it is the requirement of the national interests to reject foreign forces and reunify the country peacefully by the united efforts of the whole nation.

That both sides agreed on peacefully reunifying the country is another great victory scored on the road to national reunification. If all the people who desire an independent reunification of the country are closely united on this principle, we will be able to live in a unified country in the near future.

The stipulation of the joint statement that a great unity of our nation as one and the same nation should first of all be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and social system, has also great significance in the settlement of the question of reunification.

In order to reunify the country we must first of all achieve great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Unity is the source of the strength of our nation. Only when we achieve a great unity of our nation can we join our efforts to repel foreign

forces and carry out the great cause of our nation with success.

There exist the differences in ideology, ideal and social system in the north and the south of our country because of the artificial division of the nation. However, they can never be obstacles to national unity.

If we fail to unite on the plea of the differences, the gaps of the north and the south will grow wider and reunification will be impossible for ever.

If we fail to unite and save the destiny of the nation because of the differences, how can the Korean Communists or Korean nationalists say that they have fulfilled their duty?

Nothing is more precious for us than the interests of the people and the future destiny of our nation.

For the sake of national unity we must stand above the differences now existing between the north and the south.

No matter how big they may be, the differences are only the internal affairs of our nation.

We have repeatedly clarified that we have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. This is an expression of our noble, patriotic stand for unity and national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

If the south Korean rulers, too, do not force the system of private ownership in the south upon us, there will be no reason why our nation should not unite.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country.

We Communists, by nature, do not follow others' instructions blindly nor do we impose our thought on others. An idea must be sincerely accepted by the people themselves. No one from outside can force it on them.

Today in the world there are not a few instances in which various nations at different stages of development live together in one country. There is no ground for one nation to fail to unite simply because of the differences they have.

We will be able to unite if we do not force our assertions on the other but trust and respect each other.

The joint statement made a point that both sides shall refrain from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, take active measures for preventing military conflicts, realize the many-sided interchanges between the north and the south and actively help in bringing to an early conclusion the north-south Red Cross talks.

All these are what we have all along maintained. They are important steps for easing the tension between the north and the south and creating the atmosphere of trust, rejoining the

severed ties of the nation and promoting the mutual understanding.

The steps aimed at lessening the tension and creating the atmosphere of trust are of weighty significance not only in realizing their aims but also in preserving peace in our country, safeguarding security of our nation, making positive contribution to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, achieving a great unity of the nation and expediting the cause of the country's reunification.

The multilateral interchanges between the north and the south—economic and cultural exchanges, travel of people and so on—will also contribute positively to widening the road to the reunification.

If we realize the economic and cultural interchanges and fill each other's needs, our country will develop more rapidly into a rich and strong country which is good to live in and has the excellent national culture.

Both sides agreed that they would actively help the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress. With this their Red Cross societies are afforded a firm guarantee for successfully discharging their noble mission of mitigating the compatriots' sufferings caused by the territorial split.

It is a particularly important success of the north-south high-level talks to have agreed on forming a Co-ordination Committee with the representatives of the north and the south and operating it for the purpose of fulfilling all the agreements.

This success signifies that we have set to practically settling the problem of national reunification by pooling our strength, without foreign interference, and it is a step forward in our endeavour to realize the cause of the reunification.

The talks and its results convince us that yet greater successes will be attained and a wider road to national reunification be opened if the meetings and talks between the Deputies of our Supreme People's Assembly and Members of the "National Assembly" of south Korea and those between the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea are arranged.

Now is the time for those, who have tried to fish in troubled waters disparaging and debasing our nation and attempting to further its split, to contemplate.

Really great successes have been scored at the north-south high-level talks, though it was held for the first time.

This, however, does not mean that there is no difficulty ahead of our struggle for the country's independent peaceful reunification.

The imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad will hamper the cause of the Korean people for reunification in every way.

The imperialists and the international reac-

tionaries may support peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification in word, but in deed they will continuously and viciously manoeuvre to perpetuate the split of Korea.

We are well aware that the policy of the imperialists is perfidious; today they advocate peace but tomorrow they openly stretch out their tentacle of aggression.

The reactionaries at home, pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. elements and extremists do not want peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, and they will try their hardest to maintain the status quo, perpetuate the split and preserve their power, while giving lip service to peace.

We will heighten utmost vigilance against it. And we will frustrate all obstructing manoeuvres of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad and certainly achieve the country's independent peaceful reunification by the united strength of our nation.

National reunification is the unanimous aspiration and urgent demand of the entire people of north and south Korea who are a homogeneous nation.

We do not want to, and cannot, live separated from each other. Never have we thought of the continued division of the nation and territory.

Korea's reunification is not only the demand of our nation but also the demand of the times.

It is an irresistible trend of the present days that people shape their destinies by themselves, win the independence of their countries and advance along the path of independent development. Today in the world which was divided by a few great powers not long ago, there are many nations which have attained their independence and are creating a new life.

The split of Korea must not continue any longer and we must bequeath a unified country to the new generations.

The struggle for reunification rises high among the people of north and south Korea as never before.

The just cause of our people commands the active support of the broad public opinion of the world; all countries and all peoples the world over that love peace and democracy give unstinted support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, wishing that they will live in a unified country at the earliest date.

The north-south talks and its success, along with the north-south Red Cross talks now in progress at Panmunjom, have brought an epochal phase in our people's struggle for reunification and provided it with new favourable conditions.

We will consolidate the already gained success and join the strength of the nation to attain the reunification of the country, the greatest national desire, without fail.

Grand Celebrations of 35th Anniversary of Victory in Historic Pochonbo Battle

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland to win brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle on June 4, 1937, thirty-five years ago. He thereby dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and brought about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution.

The fierce flames of revolution, which burned high in the night sky over Pochonbo that historic day, brightly illumined the path to national resurrection for our people suffering from national ruin, and demonstrated the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean people to the whole world and brought world-wide glory to the nation.

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, a mammoth parade of the people's armed forces and masses' demonstration took place on June 4 in Hyesan of Ryanggang Province, the revolutionary battle site, in honour of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

That day the Hyesan citizenry and all other people of this land were over-full of pride in living and fighting as the revolutionary soldiers of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under his guidance, of a sense of boundless honour of and pride in inheriting and developing the brilliant revolutionary traditions and of trust in and love for our Party's glorious revolutionary armed forces founded and guided by the Leader.

Hyesan Square on the bank of the River Amnok-gang where the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle soars high and streets leading to it were full of men of the People's Army, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen, and working people and students and pupils in the city.

Respectfully placed in the centre of the square was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who has steadfastly led the Korean revolution along one road of victory and glory, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, for half a century since he early set out on the road of revolution.

Floating high in the sky over the square were huge balloons bearing the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the

Workers' Party of Korea!"

At 10 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, appeared on the rostrum amid the resounding welcome music.

At that moment the square shook with the rousing cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and a salute of hundreds of guns was fired, and thousands of balloons went up into the sky decorating the clear, blue June sky beautifully.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised his hand to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheers of officers and men of the People's Army, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, Red Young Guardsmen and the crowds.

Other leading cadres of the Party and the Government stepped onto the rostrum.

Present on the rostrum was Comrade Kim Song Ae.

Also seen there were Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who was heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which had come to the homeland to celebrate the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and Comrade Li Jong Chol, delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Invited to the rostrum was Comrade Wang Ying-ming, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Changpai Korean Minority Autonomous County, Kirin Province, the People's Republic of China, who was head of the Changpai county friendship delegation.

The parade was declared open and the brass band struck up the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Li Yong Mu, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army, made a speech.

He pointed out that the Pochonbo battle organized and fought under the command of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event which opened out an epochal occasion for the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people and referred to its great historic importance.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade



Headed by a float carrying a model of the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle, paraders move across the square waving red flags to the tune of the "March of Guerillas"

Kim Il Sung said:

"The only traditions we should carry forward are the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army which fought to defend the interests of the working people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism."

The speaker stated that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built up the glorious revolutionary traditions in the fire of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that thanks to these brilliant revolutionary traditions our people could found a Marxist-Leninist Party, a state of proletarian dictatorship and the Korean People's Army in good time after liberation.

He gave a brief account of the proud militant path traversed by the Korean People's Army. He stressed that we can say for sure that we can crush any aggressor as we have our people and invincible revolutionary armed forces under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a powerful all-people, all-nation defence system.

He said that we should continue to make vigorous efforts to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic and reunify the bisected country.

His speech was followed by the mammoth parade of the people's armed forces and masses' demonstration.

A column of soldiers with automatic rifles marched past the rostrum led by a flag bearing a portrait of the Leader. Then columns of soldiers carrying various automatic rifles with fixed bayonets and machineguns moved across the square with measured tread.

Contingents of mechanized units rumbled into the square.

Anti-tank gun, A.A. gun, howitzer and rocket gun, armoured car, tank and other units rolled across the square.

The grand parade of men and officers of the People's Army, the one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces, was followed by the march-past of Red Young Guards men and wo-

men from towns and counties of the province with automatic rifles, launchers, communication apparatuses and other weapons and combat-technical equipment and, of automatic riflemen, machinegunners, nurses and skiers with automatic rifles and other Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen.

Then came mechanized units of Worker-Peasant Red Guards from factories and enterprises in the province amid prolonged enthusiastic cheers.

After the parade of the people's armed forces there was a mammoth demonstration of working people in the province carrying imitations.

Participants in the parade and demonstration in honour of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle, which were graced with the presence of the Leader, and the crowds made a firm resolve to arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, of the Leader and protect and guard the Party and the Leader with their lives and fight on vigorously along the path of revolution pointed out by him.

The 100,000-strong parade and demonstration once again showed the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established in the fire of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and their great vitality, and the inexhaustible strength of our people and People's Army united rock-firm around him on the basis of the monolithic ideological system of

Juche and the indestructible might of the all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as the core.

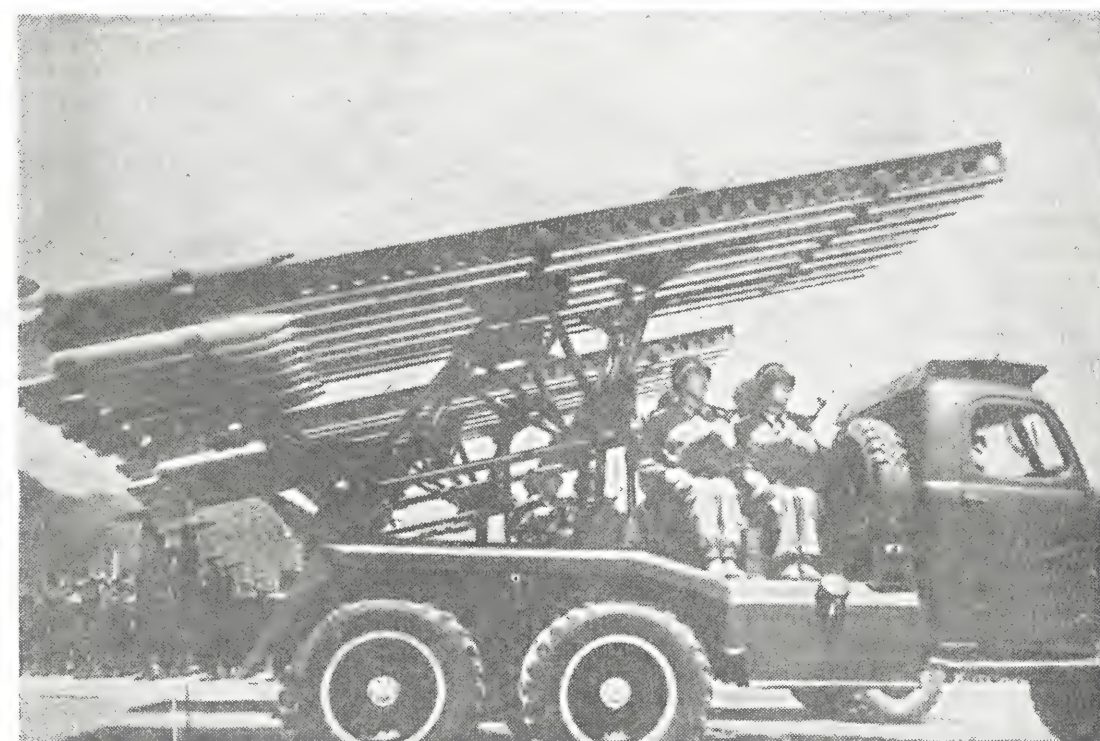
They also exhibited convincingly the high revolutionary spirit and full determination of all the People's Armymen and our people to strive more energetically for a greater revolutionary upswing in all fields of socialist construction, for the country's independent reunification, for the triumph of socialist and communist cause according to the programmatic tasks set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of our Republic gave a grand banquet in Hyesan on the evening of June 4 in honour of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, attended the banquet.

It was addressed by Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The banquet was over-full of the firm determination of our people and men and officers of the People's Army to carry on and forward our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and great military strategist, from generation to generation and to arm themselves more firmly with the *Juche* idea of the Leader and be single-



Rocket gunners of the Korean People's Army are full of a determination to annihilate the enemy



A float showing a variety of consumer goods turned out in large quantities under the wise guidance of the Leader

heartedly and infinitely faithful to the Leader and the revolution led by him.

Prior to this, on June 3 there was a grand report meeting dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle at the Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Theatre.

Respectfully placed in flowers on the rostrum against a red flag was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, great Marxist-Leninist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who founded the invincible Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, and has led the Korean revolution along one road of triumph and glory.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the Meeting.

On June 4 the leading cadres of the Party and the Government, responsible functionaries of ministries, central bodies and working people's organizations, responsible functionaries of local Party and government bodies and working people's organizations and working people and servicemen of the People's Army in the province visited the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle, a consummate depiction

of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and placed baskets of flowers of loyalty before it.

Baskets of flowers were also laid by the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and Comrade Li Jong Chol and other delegates of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

That day there was a national meeting of youth and students for making a pledge of loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, before the Monument to the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle.

That evening a grand torch-parade and bonfire gathering and soiree of youth and students in the province took place in Hyesan in honour of the 35th anniversary of the victorious Pochonbo battle.

Lecture meetings were held at the centre, provinces (or cities under the direct control of central authorities), cities and county seats, factories and enterprises and co-operative farms and a national symposium of social scientists, in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in honour of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Besides, there were photo exhibitions and sports games.

Banner of Struggle Which Accelerated Japanese Imperialists' Defeat and the Country's Liberation

The meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was held under the personal guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in August 1937, 35 years ago. It was of great historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

It was right after the Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Asian people, unleashed an aggressive war against China after the long preparations. They, in close alliance with fascist Germany and Italy and at the instigation of the American and British imperialists, were rapidly expanding their aggressive war in an attempt to occupy the whole of China and mobilized all the domestic manpower and material resources and further intensified colonial plunder and repression in Korea to "win the war quick."

In such a situation, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic speech at the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in August 1937 and in his appeal to the entire Korean people issued in September that year, advanced a new line of struggle to lead the general Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre to a steady upsurge and hasten the country's liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the obtaining situation and expressed the conviction that the Japanese imperialists showed temporary preponderance in the Sino-Japanese war but they would suffer defeat in the end and the revolution emerge victorious without fail.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect: **"...Daily and hourly the enemies' internal contradiction will be aggravated and our revolutionary forces get united closer, the Japanese imperialist army will grow weaker and our revolutionary army stronger, the enemies' manpower and material resources will be exhausted and our struggle attract more people into itself, and we shall emerge triumphant eventually...."**

His confidence in the final victory of the revolution was a scientific conclusion based on a foresight of the future development of the general situation, on an intelligent analysis of the unjustness of the Japanese imperialists' aggressive war, their political, economic and military weakness, the recklessness of their strategy and the unsteadiness of the imperialists' alliance and on a full analysis of the justness of the anti-Japanese struggle waged by the Korean and Chinese peoples, the political and moral superiority of our revolutionary army, the support and encouragement from the peoples the world over and other factors of victory in war.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth

new tasks of struggle to meet the prevailing situation; they were to put up a stauncher fight for the acceleration of victory in the revolution.

He said that the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should be expanded and strengthened and the armed struggle intensified in the rear of the Japanese imperialists to harass their rear and deal them harder military and political blows, and showed the concrete methods of doing so.

Then, he instructed that more political workers should be sent to important military bases and centres of war industry in the homeland to further expand and step up the anti-Japanese national united front movement and organize and mobilize the broad masses of the people to powerful mass struggles of various forms against the Japanese imperialists' aggressive war.

He also put forward the militant task to prepare an all-people war of resistance against Japanese imperialism in combination with the military operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and taught that workers' shock brigades should be formed as vanguard organizations to carry on armed revolts and destructive actions in the enemy's rear.

He advanced the task to cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces; he taught that special attention should be paid to strengthening the unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, arranging the intensified concerted operations of units of the revolutionary armies of the two countries, disintegrating the puppet Manchurian army and further consolidating the united front with the national-salvation army of China.

The new line of struggle put forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only correct one scientifically reflecting the objective demands of the prevailing situation and the development of the revolution.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese imperialists' desperate expansion of the aggressive war only hastens their own ruin and creates a phase in favour of the struggle of the Korean Communists to expedite the liberation of the fatherland."

"In such a situation, only when we expand and intensify the anti-Japanese armed struggle decisively, we can defeat the desperate Japanese imperialists and accomplish as soon as possible the lofty historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland."

At that time the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung had established the revolutionary bases around Mt. Paekdu-san and, relying on them, was stepping up military and political operations in the border areas and deep in the homeland, effecting

a great upswing in the general Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

The Japanese imperialists' provocation of the aggressive war and intensified fascist suppression rendered the development of the Korean revolution temporarily difficult, but the general situation was turning in favour of the revolution as ever. The Japanese imperialists' policy of war and brutal repression did not show their mightiness; they were the death-bed struggle of the doomed. Therefore, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should further intensify its military and political activities and organize and mobilize as broad masses of the people as possible to the anti-Japanese struggle to administer serious blows to the Japanese imperialists, hasten their defeat and restore the country.

The new line of struggle put forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most revolutionary one based on the out-and-out *Juche* idea that the Korean people should carry out the Korean revolution independently by their own strength and struggle under any circumstances and on the resolute anti-imperialist revolutionary idea that even in arduous and complex circumstances people should fight to the end against the imperialist invaders to win victory in the revolution.

Only when we implemented the active and positive strategic and tactical line of expanding and intensifying the armed struggle in the rear of Japanese imperialism, organizing and unfolding more vigorously the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the homeland and preparing an all-people war of resistance against Japanese imperialism in combination with the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, would it be possible to expand and strengthen the subjective forces of the Korean revolution decisively, turn the arduous and complex situation in favour of the revolution, keep up the revolutionary upsurge and expedite the country's liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line was a correct one based on proletarian internationalism.

To strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces was an important guarantee for increasing the revolutionary forces of the world, isolating Japanese imperialism internationally and developing the Korean revolution; to promote the Korean revolution by the efforts of the Korean people and deal serious blows to the Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression on the continent was to support the revolution in the neighbouring countries and advance the world revolution.

The new line of struggle set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the entire Korean people confidence in sure victory and inspired vigorously them to the active struggle for hastening the country's liberation.

According to his line of struggle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units carried on bold operations to attack and disturb the Japanese imperialists' rear; they stormed the seat of Huinan county and many other towns, attacked and ambushed the enemies and destroyed railways and roads and their military establishments.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the army into the border area of Fusung, Mengchiang and Linchiang counties and organized a number of battles to paralyze the transport of the enemies' materiel and crush their troops. Between the end of 1937 and the beginning of 1938 he lured the enemy troops into the thick forests in the hinterlands of Linchiang and Changpai to annihilate them by superb guerilla tactics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched small units into the homeland for active military and political operations and sent many political workers again to important military bases of the enemy and industrial centres. In contact with those who had already been there, these political workers further expanded and reinforced the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese national united front body, and organized and mobilized the broad masses to various forms of anti-Japanese, anti-war struggles.

Workers in Hungnam and other parts of the homeland formed their shock brigades in preparation for an anti-Japanese war of resistance; workers in Hungnam, Pongung, Pyongyang, Nampo, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Seoul, Inchon, Pusan and other parts of the country staged mass strikes and "go-slow" strikes extensively to frustrate production of war goods and projects of military establishments of the Japanese imperialists. A large number of peasants, youth and students and intellectuals also came out in different forms of anti-Japanese struggles.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army strengthened militant solidarity with the Chinese people and unfolded vigorously the joint anti-Japanese struggle; it cemented solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and struck terrible political and military blows to Japanese imperialism.

The general Korean revolutionary movement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre mounted higher and higher in the teeth of difficulties and ordeals.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in August 1937 and his appeal to the entire Korean people in September that year were of great historic significance as the banner of struggle which hastened the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the country's liberation. The Japanese imperialists were finally burned to death in the fire of war they themselves kindled, and the Korean people accomplished the sacred cause of the restoration of their country.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who enjoy the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius in military strategy and the great Leader of revolution.

The Japanese militarists, revived and rearmed under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists after their defeat, are now on the rampage to invade Korea and other Asian countries and become the "leader" of Asia, refusing to learn a lesson from history. But, it is no more than a wild fancy.

They must look straight at the changed realities and should not act recklessly.

Chang Sok Hun

"KIM IL SUNG'S SELECTED WORKS," Vol. III, Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recently brought out "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. III, in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish.

"Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. III, contains 15 important works of the speeches, reports and concluding speeches delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, between 1961 and 1963.

The period from 1961 to 1963 was a period in which the U.S. imperialists further intensified their policies of aggression and war, and a period in which socialist construction in our country entered upon a new, higher stage, and our Party and people were confronted with more difficult and complex tasks and many new problems requiring creative solution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, formulated right strategic and tactical lines of our Party on the revolution and construction on the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining internal and external situation and the balance of class forces, and led steadfastly our people along one road of victory and greatly contributed to the development of the world revolution.

The writings of "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. III, elucidate his wise strategies and tactics for creatively solving all the problems of principle posed by the revolution and construction during that period, and scientifically analyze and sum up exploits performed and experiences gained by our Party and people under his sagacious leadership. The works in the book are great documents which apply the Marxist-Leninist theory on the socialist revolution and construction creatively to our country and have developed it in depth and contributed greatly to enriching the treasure-store of Marxism-Leninism.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, sums up the historic victory in laying the foundations of socialism, and gives the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, a grand long-term programme of socialist construction, and our Party's lines and concrete methods for executing them in many works of the book including "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth

Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "The Duty of Scientists and Technicians in the Carrying Out of the Technical Revolution."

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

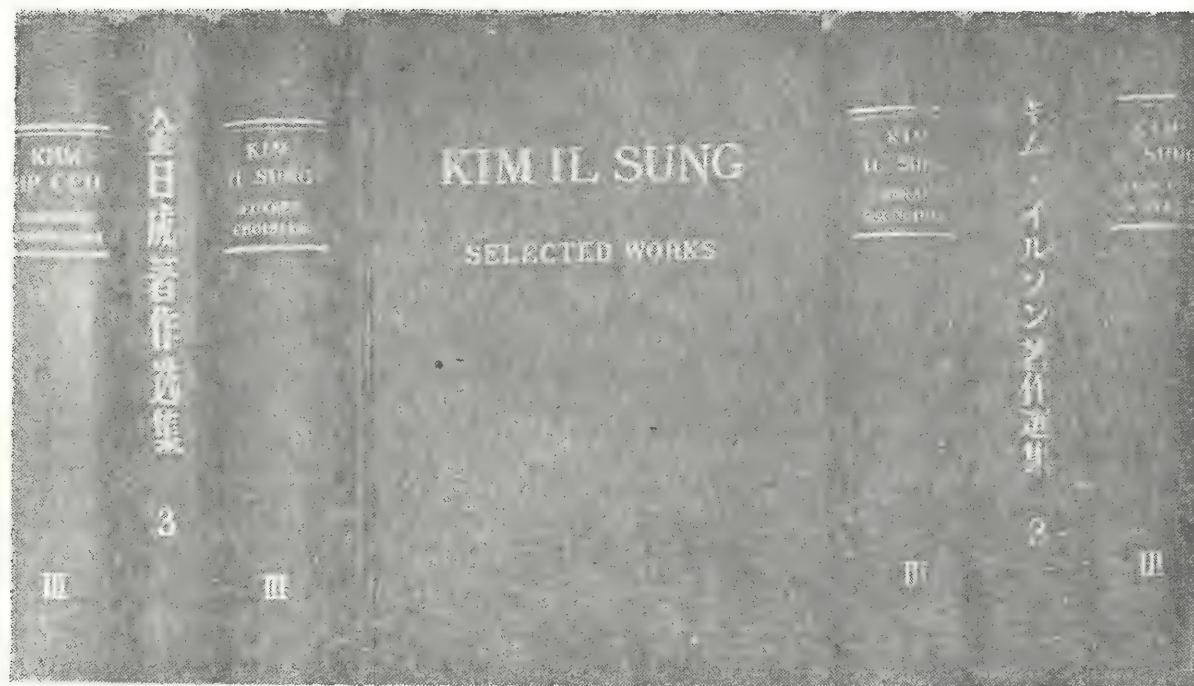
"The fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are to carry out a comprehensive technological reconstruction and the cultural revolution, and to make radical improvements in the people's living conditions by relying on the triumphant socialist system. We must carry out socialist industrialization, equip all branches of the national economy with modern technology, and decisively raise the material and cultural standards of the whole of population. Thus, we will attain the high peak of socialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 106-7.)

The establishment of socialist system does not mean the complete victory of socialism. If it is to attain the complete victory of socialism, a country should carry out its industrialization and technical revolution, lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and continue to conduct cultural and ideological revolutions thoroughly.

The Seven-Year Plan was a grand long-range plan mirroring most correctly the lawful demands of socialist and communist construction and demands of development of the revolution in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to successfully carry out the Seven-Year Plan we should continue to implement thoroughly the revolutionary lines and policies of our Party — the line of building an independent national economy, the basic line of postwar economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and the Chollima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction, and the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method — whose correctness has been confirmed in the practical struggle.

The cardinal task to be carried out in the field of industry during the Seven-Year Plan was to further perfect the structure of industrial production and strengthen its technical foundations to establish in our country a system of independent industry which is developed com-



prehensively and equipped with the up-to-date techniques and has its own solid raw material bases, according to the line of building an independent national economy. Many works of this volume give the directions and concrete tasks for developing heavy industry including power industry, fuel industry, metal industry, chemical industry and engineering industry, and light industry, so as to carry out the cardinal task.

The book also elucidates the original lines of our Party for effecting the technical reconstruction of agriculture and putting main stress on and increasing grain production and further developing industrial crop farming, animal husbandry, fruit growing and sericulture. It clarifies the mission of science in carrying out the all-round technical revolution and the necessity of establishing *Juche* in scientific research work, the tasks of scientists and technicians, and the tasks of cultural revolution.

By thoroughly implementing all the lines put forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people fulfilled splendidly the historic task of socialist industrialization and won a great victory of converting our country into a powerful socialist state possessed of an independent national economy, a modern industry and a developed agriculture.

It is a very important question in building socialism and communism to improve the guidance and management of the economy after establishing socialist system.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originally settled this question from the stand of

Juche, basing himself on revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and an analysis of practical experiences of the revolution and construction in our country, and thus accelerated socialist construction and further consolidated the socialist system and gave full play to its superiority.

Many works of this volume including "On Further Developing the Tae'an Work System" and "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committees" give a scientific elucidation of the essence and contents of the Tae'an work system and the new system of agricultural guidance created by him, and clearly prove their superiority and vitality.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"The Tae'an work system is radically different from the old; it is an advanced system possessing many features of communist industrial management. This new system fully embodies the collectivist, communist principle of life: 'One for all and all for one.'" (Ibid., p. 424.)

The Tae'an work system, a new industrial management system, is the most excellent work system under which economic organs and enterprises conduct all the work under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out the revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity, under which higher organs help lower ones and the superiors, inferiors and all people co-operate with each other as comrades and all the workshops, factories and branches closely co-operate with each other to develop co-opera-

tive production, and under which the economy is managed in a scientific and rational way according to the objective laws of economy.

The new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as the basic unit is the most rational guidance system which enables us to direct the technically developed large-scale agriculture by an industrial method instead of the administrative method employed in the past, give the material and technical assistance of state to the co-operative farms more effectively, and enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership and steadily bring the latter closer to the former.

A series of works including "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture" expound the problem of regional base in solving the socialist rural question and give a theoretical and practical elucidation of the position and role of county in the socialist construction of our country.

How to bring up the younger generation in the countries where the socialist revolution has triumphed is a very important problem which exerts a great influence upon the building of socialism and communism and the development of the international communist movement.

A concrete clarification is given of the great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on intensifying the ideological education of the working people, especially on bringing up the new generation into ardent revolutionaries, into harmoniously developed men of a new type and the clear-cut line and ways for translating the idea into reality, in many works of this book including "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People," "The Duty of Mothers in the Education of Children" and "Our People's Army Is an Army of the Working Class, an Army of the Revolution; Class and Political Education Should Be Continuously Strengthened."

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"Class education of the working people and particularly of the new generation is not a problem faced by the Korean Communists alone. It is a matter of concern common to the Communists of the world. In the countries where the revolution triumphed in only a part of their territory and not on a nation-wide scale, and in the socialist countries where the revolution emerged victorious at an earlier period—under conditions in which the world revolution has not been accomplished and imperialism remains in existence—class education becomes a matter of great importance now for the international communist movement." (Ibid., p. 472.)

It is a very pressing question to educate the working people and the new generation in particular in class consciousness and the communist idea under the conditions where the new

generation who did not live in the exploiter society in the past gradually emerge as the masters of our society and where revisionism has appeared internationally and is doing a great harm to the development of the world revolution.

If one gives up the class education of the new generation and the working people for the reason that the socialist system has been established and living standards have been improved, they will get indolent gradually and corrupted ideologically, will not hate even imperialism and will not be willing to carry out the revolution to the end, and even the already-won revolutionary gains will not be defended nor will the socialist system be consolidated and developed.

In his works the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defines communist education with main stress on class education as the policy of our Party for educating and training the new generation and comprehensively clarifies the essence, aim and basic contents of class education, communist education. And he teaches that the work of arming the new generation and the working people with the revolutionary idea of the working class should be conducted in close combination with education in the Party's policy and education in the revolutionary traditions.

He also elucidates the position and role of home education, social education and school education and the tasks of educational workers and mothers, in bringing up the new generation into the indomitable revolutionaries and the ways for their fulfilment, thus making it possible to do successfully the work of educating and training them into reliable builders of socialism and communism, into harmoniously developed Communists.

Many works of this book including "The Main Thing in Party Work Is to Educate, Remould and Unite all People," "Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture Should Acquire the Traits of a Revolutionary and Improve their Guidance of the Rural Economy" and "On Improving and Strengthening Organizational and Ideological Work of the Party" give full account of the original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the building of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and of the methods and tasks for strengthening the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and for enhancing its leading role and improving the work system and method of the Party to fit in with new circumstances and for bettering the work style of functionaries.

"Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and many other writings fully analyze the socio-economic conditions and class relations in south Korea and correctly define the character and objects of the south Korean revolution, and clarify the line of our Party and

the ways and means for the country's reunification.

They also elucidate the principled position and attitude and basic principles of foreign policy of our Party against imperialism and revisionism and for the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The position of our Party on the question of Korean reunification is clear. The Party has consistently maintained that the question of reunifying our country should be solved independently by peaceful means based on democratic principles. The Korean people can and must themselves achieve peaceful national reunification." (Ibid., p. 148.)

Our Party's line of national reunification based on the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most realistic and just one which conforms to the interests of our people and the lawful requirements of revolutionary development in our country.

The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people; any country or any international organization has no right to interfere in it; it can be solved only by the Korean people themselves. To try to achieve the reunification of the country by relying on outside forces is an illusion and is a traitorous act of leaving the country in the hands of the foreign aggressive forces.

In the work "On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes it clear once again that in order to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country a series of intermediary steps should be taken under the condition of the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea—the conclusion of a north-south peace agreement on refraining from attacking the other side and the reduction of the north and south Korean troops to 100,000 or less respectively after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea, the realization of economic and cultural exchanges and co-operation to rehabilitate the ruined south Korean economy and improve the life of the south Korean people in dire strait, and the introduction of a confederation to jointly solve matters of common concern to the nation—and that a unified central government representing the north and south Korean people of all walks of life should be set up through all-Korea free elections conducted on democratic principles.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, not only rejected the reasonable and fair proposals of our Party for the country's reunification but also intensified the aggression and war policy.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a profound, scientific analysis of the international situation, defines the character of our age as follows:

"Ours is an age of great struggle, an age of revolutionary tempest, one in which fierce class struggle is being waged throughout the world and in which all the exploited peoples and oppressed nations on earth have come forward to fight for liberation." (Ibid., p. 414.)

The international situation and the whole course of the international communist movement prove the correctness of the appraisal of our age by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All international events show that the U.S. imperialists are the main force of aggression and war and are the most heinous enemy of mankind.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says that peace struggle is out of the question without the struggle against the aggression and war policy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular. And he teaches that the world revolutionary cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism can emerge victorious only when the socialist countries steadily strengthen their might and when the working-class movement in the capitalist countries and the liberation struggle in the colonial and dependent countries are further developed and when the broad popular masses are mobilized in the struggle against the aggression and war policy of imperialism to put pressure upon and deal blows to the imperialists by various methods of struggle in all parts of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gives full account of the socio-historical and class roots of revisionism and its reactionary nature and harm, and clarifies the significance of the anti-revisionist struggle in developing the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, and the position of our Party in the struggle against revisionism. And he expounds the principled stand of our Party for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Indeed, "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. III, is a great Marxist-Leninist literature incorporating into itself the original thoughts and theories on the revolution and construction advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung from 1961 to 1963. It served as a programmatic guide in our revolution and construction and as a decisive guarantee of victory in the past period. And it serves today as a powerful theoretical and practical weapon and a source of inexhaustible might for our people who are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

"Great Document Which Gives a Theoretical and Practical Weapon for Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" written personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is calling forth a daily increasing repercussions among a great number of anti-imperialist fighters and revolutionary people throughout the world with an indestructible vitality.

They highly praise this treatise as a "historic document dearer than gold," a "classical document which has made a contribution to enriching the treasure-store of Marxism-Leninism" and an "encyclopedia of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle" and see the way of their struggle in this work.

After reading "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," the work of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, Edwald Kadjibena, representative of the South-West African People's Organization in Algeria, said:

"The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an important document which has made a great contribution to the development of the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

"This document is a strong appeal stressing the necessity of intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people and is a great document which gives the line for smashing imperialism.

"It is also a strong appeal which emphasizes the solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces....

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's article 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle' gives us rich experience and great strength in our anti-imperialist struggle.

"This document has a world-wide significance beyond the bounds of three continents, because it elucidates important problems that are connected with all the anti-imperialist struggle of the world."

Iraqi paper *Bagdad Observer* wrote as follows:

"This treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, is a textbook of struggle, a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon, that gives deep confidence and immense courage to the tri-continental people and revolutionary people who have risen in the sacred struggle for finally smashing the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of aggression and war.

"This treatise is the greatest Marxist-Leninist document of our times which provides the correctest strategic line and practical methods for crushing U.S. imperialism and accelerating the ultimate victory of the world revolution by spearheading attack against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, and by forming a broad anti-U.S. united front; it is a historic document dearer than gold, which clearly points out the road of struggle to the world revolutionaries."

Mubarak Ahmed Mubarak, the representative of the French Somalian People's Movement, who attended the International Conference of Journalists of the Whole World against U.S. Imperialism, said as follows:

"...The proposition and idea advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung in his work 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle' are a proposition and idea of world-wide importance which must be taken as a guide by all fighters who are struggling against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism not only in Korea and Asia but also in the rest of the world....

"The idea is a great immortal idea which will live not for a few years or scores of years but tens of thousands of years, that is, eternally."

A great number of people express their support for and sympathy with especially the idea of spearheading attack against the U.S. imperialists and forming an anti-imperialist common front and an anti-U.S. united front, an idea elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his treatise.

The letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, from the Mansura branch, Aden, of the General National Union of Students of Yemen wrote as follows:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung's line of spearheading main attack against the U.S. imperialists is the basic strategy, most revolutionary, of the world revolution which renders it possible to promote the downfall of U.S. imperialism and weaken the whole camp of imperialism and hasten the victory of world revolution through the concerted action of the broad anti-imperialist forces by making U.S. imperialism—the most brutal and shameless aggressor of modern times, the main force of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of

national liberation and independence, a disturber of world peace—the target of main blow and concentrating attack against it.

"Your line, based on a full analysis of the system of modern imperialism, is entirely just and the most scientific."

In their letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, fighters of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Brazzaville noted:

"Your great article shows the rightest strategic and tactical line and practical methods to lead to victory the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in our times when the big tide of the world revolution is rising with an irresistible force. Therefore, we, fighters of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement who are waging a sacred struggle for driving out the Portuguese colonialists backed by U.S. imperialism from our territory, regard your article as a great programme, a textbook, that gives us immense courage and confidence.

"The strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle set forth by you is a great programme of struggle to us, fighters of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement struggling for regaining the country's independence."

The letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung from Asian, African and Latin American students studying in USSR stressed as follows:

"Your article 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle,' like your other works, is kept in our bookshelves as the most valuable and precious one."

"Whenever a dispute on the present-day anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle arises or we have something to solve, we find answer in your article.

"We, therefore, call your article an 'encyclopedia of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.'"

"Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, we, though we are studying in an alien land, must make revolution after our return to our countries in the future.

"When we return home, we will put in cases and send by mail other books but we will keep your articles and works in our bosom, because they show the path we and our people should follow.

"Today and in future we will more deeply study your brilliant strategy of struggle and great revolutionary ideas."

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country (5)

THE ROLE OF RURAL COMMITTEE AS DIRECT EXECUTOR OF AGRARIAN REFORM

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, not only formulated in person the historic Agrarian Reform Law and took various measures for its successful enforcement but also went down to the countryside to give personal guidance for it; he led the rural committees formed with the poor peasants and farm hands to undertake directly the carrying out of the agrarian reform.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"The Party... enabled the poor peasants and farm hands to organize the rural committees so that they could play the leading role in carrying out the agrarian reform and become its executors." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 38.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that the rural committees were built up solidly on the class principle and played the leading role in the carrying out of the agrarian reform, while enhancing the Party's leading role and strengthening the guidance of the organs of people's power in the agrarian revolution.

Over 11,500 rural committees, formed in all parts of the countryside on the instructions from the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood at the head of the peasants in the struggle for the execution of the Agrarian Reform Law. They organized a tremendous work under his wise leadership, defining the landlords, surveying their lands and other means of production, confiscating the lands and distributing them.

SURVEY OF LANDS

For the accurate confiscation and distribution of the lands Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, instructed that the rural committees should first of all survey and register the lands, all the other means of production and properties to be confiscated and work out a plan for their distribution to the peasants.

Following the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the rural committees organized and mobilized the peasants to denounce the crimes of the landlords and, at the same time, checked up their lands, farm implements, draught animals, seed grains, buildings, irrigation facilities, orchards and forests and made their entry in the register. The rural committees received from the landlords their undersigned statements which they pledged themselves to keep with responsibility till the time of confiscation and warned them that they would be punished by law should they either destroy the building or steal the properties to be confiscated.

Then they posted the youth pickets to watch the landlords under the direction of the security organs. The rural committees surveyed all the lands leased out.

As for the method of check-up, the lands, orchards and forests were confirmed on the spot by way of referring to the cadastre, and the farm implements,

draught animals, dwelling houses, irrigation facilities and other properties were registered as they were.

Having decided on the objects of confiscation, the rural committees drew up their lists, which were submitted to the provincial people's committees for ratification after receiving approval of sub-county and county people's committees.

Such a procedure of approval on the objects of confiscation was aimed at overcoming such "Left" and Right deviations as striking out from the lists of the objects of confiscation what should be included in it, influenced by localism and clanship or including in the lists what should not be included, prompted by personal grudge, which the rural committees might commit because of the low level of class consciousness of their members comprising poor peasants and farm hands.

After defining those whose lands were to be confiscated, the rural committees determined those to whom the lands were to be distributed, and registered them.

For the distribution of the lands the rural committees registered the revolutionaries and their families, farm hands and landless or short-landed peasants, the number of their family members and their ages and, at the same time, checked up on the leased lands and the lands owned by the short-landed peasants.

Then the rural committees held serious discussions with the nuclear peasants about the impartial distribution of lands among the peasants and drafted plans for it.

The draft plans were discussed at the peasant rallies and submitted to the sub-county people's committees for approval.

The discussion of the draft plans at the peasant rallies proved to be a good way of ensuring fairness in land distribution.

The rural committees started to confiscate the lands and distribute them on the basis of the above-mentioned check-ups and preparations.

CONFISCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the rural committees set about the confiscation and distribution of the lands, after receiving approval of the people's committees on their land confiscation plans.

The rural committees organized and mobilized the

broad peasant masses in the struggle for confiscation of the landlords' lands.

The peasants expropriated the landlords from their lands, cattle, horses, farm implements, seed grains and buildings. Those who offered resistance were punished relentlessly.

In this course the class consciousness of the peasant masses was enhanced and their political enthusiasm rose markedly.

The rural committees confiscated not only the landlords' lands but also the lands which had been continually leased out.

Under the Agrarian Reform Law, all the lands which were not tilled by their owners but leased out for tenancy were confiscated, regardless of their sizes.

But, the properties of those landlords who had voluntarily offered their lands to the peasants or placed them under state ownership prior to the agrarian reform were not confiscated. When the landlords' lands were confiscated, such vital goods as kitchen utensils, beddings, clothes, food grain and furniture were exempted from confiscation. Also, when the lands of the religious organizations which had owned more than 5 *chongbo* of land were confiscated, buildings such as church and temple were left untouched.

Then, the rural committees distributed the confiscated lands among the peasants in accordance with the Agrarian Reform Law.

The lands leased out were distributed in principle to those peasants who had tenanted them. This proved effective in making them fight on staunchly with a greater hatred against the landlords, their class foes, who had once exploited and oppressed them.

The rural committees saw that the lands were distributed among the peasants proportionately according to the number of their family members and work hands.

To this end, they established the following system of points to apply to various categories of work hands:

- 1 point to man of 18 to 60
- 1 point to woman of 18 to 50
- 0.7 point to youth of 15 to 17
- 0.4 point to child of 10 to 14
- 0.1 point to child under 9
- 0.3 point to man over 61
- 0.3 point to woman over 51

The lands were distributed to each peasant household in proportion to the points totaled according to the above system of points.

The rural committees classified the lands into dif-

ferent categories according to their fertility, and distributed the fertile and less fertile lands evenly.

This was how the rural committees distributed the lands to the farm hands and landless peasants. As for the short-landed peasants, they were given lands according to points but in this case the lands previously owned by them were reckoned with. Good lands were preferentially distributed to the revolutionaries, who had fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and their families.

In this way, the lands were distributed gratuitously and fairly to our peasants with due regard to their quantity and quality.

Such an equalized distribution of the lands rendered it possible to use them most effectively in those days when the level of technical development was still low.

The people's committees undertook that preference was given to schools or hospitals and the social organizations in using dwelling houses and buildings expropriated from the landlords. They assigned the cattle, horses, farm implements, seed grains and dwelling houses gratis to the landless farm hands and short-landed peasants.

As for the form of land distribution, the chairmen of rural committees announced at the peasants' rallies the land distribution plans approved by the people's committees. The functionaries of the rural committees then went out to the fields together with the peasants, drew demarcation lines according to plots or ridges between fields and drove in each plot a stake inscribed with its acreage and the name of the assignee.

Following the land distribution, certificates of land-ownership were issued to our peasants who became the masters of land for good.

In case the peasants who had tilled the distributed lands moved to other localities, they had to leave them to the people's committees. If the peasants who had received the lands died, their children were allowed to take over them.

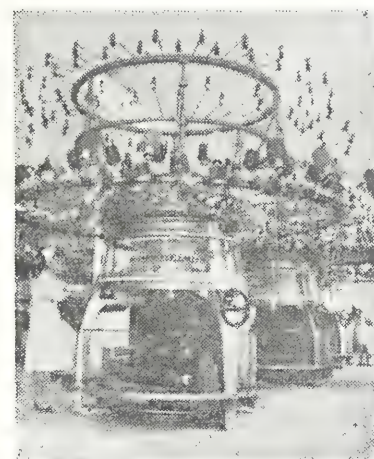
If any peasant who found it impossible to till all of the distributed lands for the shortage of manpower caused later, he was permitted to own as much land as he could till and the remainder was transferred to the people's committees. This prevented the distributed lands from being reused as a means of exploitation.

As seen above, under the pre-eminent leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the tremendous work of land survey and its confiscation and distribution was successfully carried out by the rural committees with the active participation of the broad peasant masses.

The whole country seethed with the victorious enforcement of the agrarian reform. Immeasurable was the joy of the peasants who became the masters of land.

Overjoyed and deeply moved, our peasants offered heartfelt thanks to General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for having given them the land and made them its masters.

Now that they had realized their age-old desire, our peasants held meetings in all parts of the country in celebration of the enforcement of the agrarian reform, where they expressed their highest gratitude to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They turned out as one in the struggle for the building of a new Korea, with a firm determination to remain loyal to the Leader so as to live up to his great favour.



FRONT COVER: Workers of the newly-built Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Gift Factory produce knitted goods

Changsong Flourishes under Care of the Benevolent Fatherly Leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, has visited many mountain villages in Yangdok county of South Pyongan Province, Sijung county of Chagang Province and in other areas since liberation and taught that people there should make a good use of mountains to improve their life.

Busy with the cares of state as he had been, he had gone down every year to Changsong county, North Pyongan Province in the northwestern part of our country and set a fine example of solving the problem of life of the peasants in mountain areas by turning mountains to good account.

Then, he personally called the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries on the spot in August 1962, 10 years ago and took a revolutionary measure for generalizing the splendid example throughout the country.

Some time ago, I visited historic Changsong county permeated with his boundless love for our people.

* * *

Changsong county is a remote mountainous region more than 40 kilometres away from a railway line. I crossed the Songgol-ryong Ridge along a 45 ri-long pass by bus, when there appeared the grand mountains of the Chokyuryong Range more than 1,400 metres above the sea in the distance. No plains were to be seen all around;

95 per cent of the county's total area is mountains.

A functionary of the county who crossed the ridge together with me said to me:

"Every mountain or ravine in this county has its own story to tell about the loving care of the Leader. This ridge, too, has a moving story to be passed down from generation to generation...."

...One autumn day of 1955, some of women in the Kanam village at the foot of the ridge were crossing the ridge with wild fruits they gathered in this region. Abruptly black cars came running and stopped by them. The women stepped aside from the cars, at a loss what to do. Unexpectedly, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they had longed to see, came out of a car smiling all over his face.

He walked up to the women and kindly asked them where they were going and what they were carrying. They said that they were on the way to the Sakju market to sell wild fruits they gathered.

At this, he said with paternal affection that it was quite troublesome for them to go to the market always by this rugged pass to sell fruits, and looked at long-meandering mountains.

They were deeply moved by the warm love of the Leader who gave profound thought to the life of people at the wild fruits they were carrying to the market to sell. But they were far from reading his thoughts. On this small fact, he

matured a grand plan which he had been long thinking of, a plan to markedly improve people's life by exploiting all inexhaustible mountain resources of our country and building up local industrial factories everywhere....

The functionary went on:

"...After that, the Premier came to our county again. Then he personally summoned county functionaries and showed them fruit juice in bottle and cakes. And he asked them to taste them. They tasted quite nice.

"Then he told them that they had been made from wild strawberries and plantains abundant in Changsong, heartily laughing. The functionaries of our county were too ashamed to see him.

"At last, the Premier earnestly taught that they should make a good use of mountains to develop the local economy and increase the income of people, saying that the mountains in our country were 'golden mountains' with inexhaustible wealth. The history of 'golden mountain' thus began...."

While hearing the story, the bus already went past the Kanam village, crossed the Munji-ryong Ridge and entered Changsong town.

It was a very beautiful town.

There stood the "Hall for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built with all care in a fine place of the street.

White modern houses along the Yongju-chon Stream glittering with the evening glow, the fine local

industrial factories built of stones available in the county, shops and public service establishments, the hall of mass culture towering high in the centre of the town, county organs, the well-paved roads and roadside wild pear trees.... Changsong town was picturesque indeed.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, saying that county plays a very important role in building socialism and communism, taught:

"To strengthen the work of the county and build up the exemplary county seat is of great importance not only in hastening socialist construction but also in gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country and building a communist society."

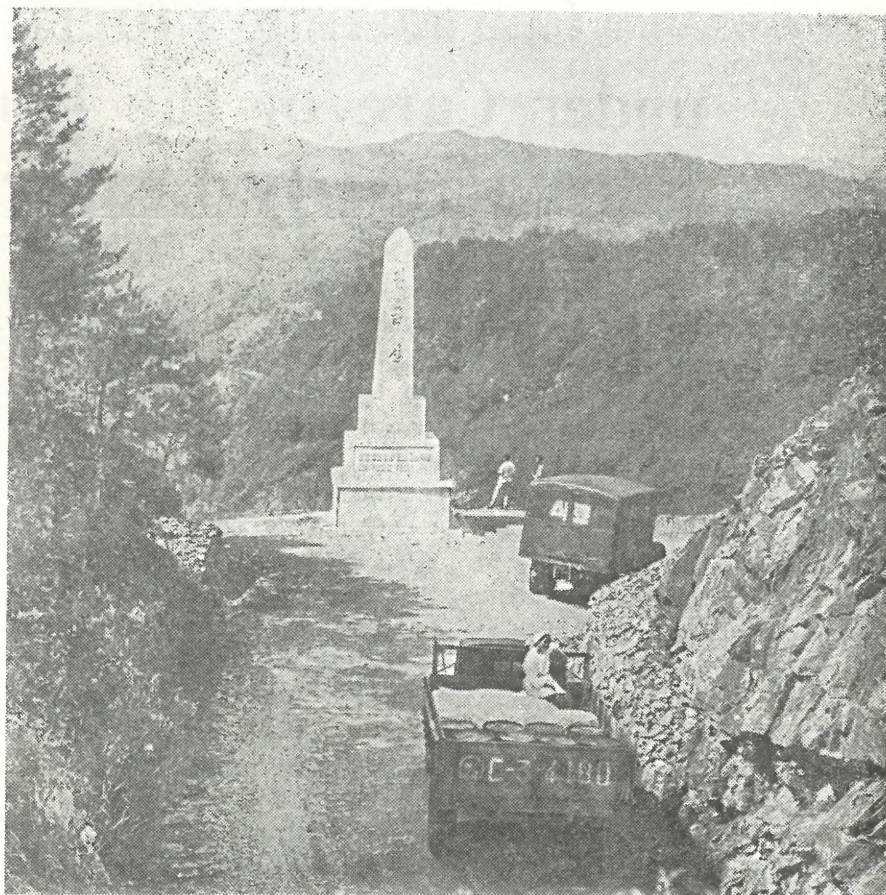
In Changsong town I saw quite clearly that the great idea set forth by the Leader at the historic Changsong Joint Conference and in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"—the idea of turning the county into a base of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, into a base linking town and country and giving political, economic and cultural assistance of town to country and into a solid base of supply for the countryside—is in full bloom.

I first went to the local industrial factories in Changsong.

There were 20 factories including foodstuff factory, textile mill, clothing factory, furniture factory and paper mill. Their production processes have been all mechanized, of which 50 per cent have been automated or semi-automated.

When I went to the textile mill, the manager said:

"...Our mill was very poor at the start. Six housewives wove only a few metres of cotton fabrics of low



It is here that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out the path for Changsong to go, ten years ago

quality a day with two looms in a detached room. It was just at that time that the Premier called at our mill. It was July 1959.

"Having acquainted himself with every condition of the mill he told us to build a large mill, and personally chose the sites for it and for the kindergarten and creche.

"After that the Premier came to our mill many times and taught us to mechanize production processes and enhance the technique and skill of workers. And he sent us tens of looms 'Chollima' and other modern equipment. This is how our textile mill has grown."

This is not confined to the textile mill alone. All the factories in

Changsong county have grown under such profound care and deep solicitude of the Leader.

According to his teaching given at the National Conference of Functionaries in Local Industry in February 1970, the county erected in four months a meat processing factory, a tannery, an ironware factory, a pencil factory, a grass goods factory and a building-materials factory. This opened a new stage in building up its supply base more solidly and enhancing its role.

The Changsong Meat Processing Factory turns out more than 1,000 tons of frozen meat, more than 160 tons of sausage and 20-odd tons of minced meat stuffed in animal sto-

mach for people in the county, and the pencil factory produces more than enough pencils for 10 counties.

Thus, Changsong county which did not produce a sheet of paper and a single piece of thread now turns out in a large quantity all sorts of industrial products from abundant local raw materials including those provided by "golden mountains" to meet the growing needs of its people and send to far-off department stores of large cities as the best sellers.

I visited the Guard First Class Kumya Co-operative Farm in the county. Well-grown maizes were dancing in alpine breeze in the fields stretching along the Yongju-chon Stream and every hillside was white with flocks of sheep.

Chairman of this farm's management board said to me enchanted by the beautiful scenery of the opulent farm:

"...Our Premier gave on-the-spot guidance to our farm many times. He said maize is the king of upland crops also in Changsong. And he taught us to cultivate high-yielding and high income-giving crops such as maize, red pepper and sweet potato, etc. He instructed earnestly that we should develop on a large scale stock-breeding with main stress on the breeding of grass-eating animals and exploit mountain resources in a big way to increase the cash income of the peasants. Then, the people in Changsong region, he said, would live as well as the people in 'golden plains,' plain regions...."

Keeping deep in mind the teaching of the Leader, the peasants there did farming well, and gathered bumper harvest of maize, red pepper and animals every year. They earned more than three tons of grain and over 1,500 won per household a year and all reached the living stan-

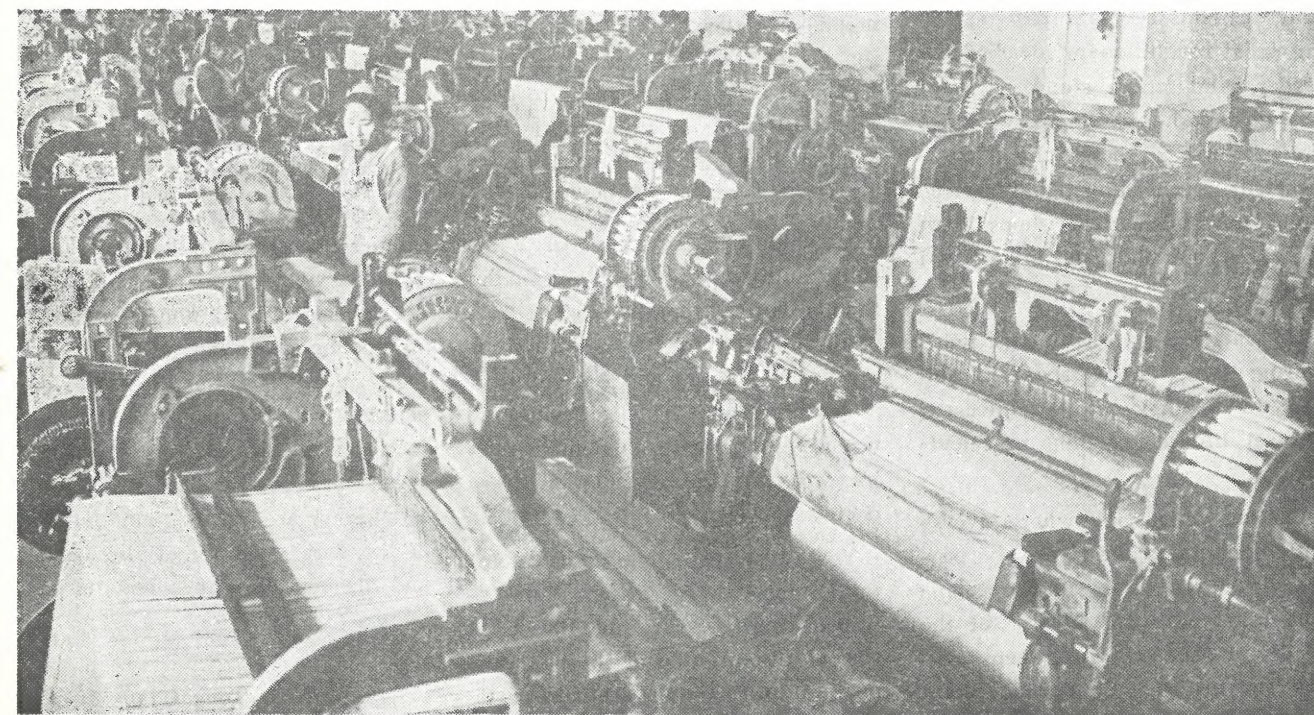
dards of former middle or well-to-do middle peasants in a short time.

In Changsong hillside plots, once stony, now produce 3 to 4 tons of maize per *chongbo*, 7 tons at maximum. It has turned into a food-sufficient county from a food-short. In 1961, this county sold more than 1,000 tons of grain to the state.... The proud stories I heard convinced me more deeply that everywhere the Premier goes miracles and changes take place and people live a happy life.

This great truth is fully confirmed by the realities of the Okpo Co-operative Farm. The farm has made a signal progress in grain production and animal husbandry.

Whenever the Premier came to the farm, he showed the direction of stock-breeding and taught everything, great and small, in detail—the method of solving feed, the methods of raising and keeping ani-

There are many local industrial factories including the textile mill using local raw materials in Changsong hidden deep among mountains



mals, the size of sheds, etc. And he even sent breeding milch cows, sheep and geese.

He personally climbed arrowroot's hills through a thornbush and taught the ways of enlarging the area under the cultivation of arrowroot, saying it was good for feed and was a very precious "ever-growing plant" which could be used as feed for a long time, once planted.

Thanks to such warm love and deep care of the Leader, the sheep and goat of the Okpo Co-operative Farm increased 10-fold and 4-fold respectively in 1968 as against 1959. Its farmers earn over 400 won a year from joint stock-breeding alone.

Indeed, radical changes have taken place in all fields of the life, economic, social and cultural, of the Changsong people who envied town or plain folks before liberation, looking at high mountain peaks.

Today every *ri* of Changsong county has the "Hall for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built in the finest place, where people study the glorious, brilliant revolutionary history and great revolutionary ideas of the Leader. And there stand rows of cosy modern houses in every village and each *ri* has schools, clinic, kindergartens, creches and public service establishments such as shops, bath house, barber's shop and tailor's and so forth.

The farmers work in the fields hearing songs from speakers and after work they enjoy a pleasant cultural life seeing films or television.

Visiting Changsong where everything, mountains and rivers and people, has changed beyond recognition under the warm care of the Leader, I recalled with deep emotion the historic Changsong Joint



The foodstuff factory in Changsong produces a large quantity of good soft drinks and wines from wild fruits

Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries convened personally by the Premier in August 1962, 10 years ago, in order to generalize throughout the country the example he created in Changsong.

At the conference the Leader made a concluding speech "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture."

The conference held in Changsong was combined with the on-the-spot inspection. The attendants were deeply moved.

The historic Changsong Joint Conference was of very great significance in accelerating the solution of the question of the peasants, peasants in mountain areas in parti-

cular, and in enhancing decisively the role of county in socialist construction.

After the conference the Leader personally visited many mountain areas throughout the country, generalized the experiences gained in Changsong, and brought about changes everywhere. As a result, such epoch-making leap and innovations as in Changsong have taken place today in all mountain areas of our country.

The great changes in all mountain areas of our country including Changsong are the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the Leader and his boundless love for the people.

Tong Chang Hwal

Warmly Salute Burundi People on the 10th Anniversary of Their Country's Independence

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Burundi's independence, the Korean people extend militant solidarity to the Burundi people who are achieving a great success in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for the independent development of the country.

The proclamation of the Republic of Burundi on July 1, 1962 marked a new phase in the development of the history of the Burundi people for building a new life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said as follows:

"The peoples who have won their independence must fight to crush the subversive activities of foreign imperialism and domestic forces of reaction, tear down their economic strongholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

After their country's independence the Burundi people under the guidance of His Excellency President Michel Micombero have abolished monarchy through revolution and made many achievements in their struggle for crushing the subversive activities of the imperialists and colonialists, firmly defending the gains of revolution and building their national economy and culture.

The Burundi people have achieved a great success in their efforts to guard the gains of revolution and attain the independent development of the country under the motto "unity, labour and progress."

The government of the Republic of Burundi has taken resolute pro-

gressive measures for restricting the management of the foreign monopoly companies or stripping them of it and banishing the foreign entrepreneurs from the land to eliminate the grim aftermath of colonialism, and waged a vigorous struggle for attaining national unity and social progress.

The Burundi people are scoring great results in the construction of the country and the development of agriculture and the fulfilment of the first five-year plan.

With the many-sided development of agriculture, one of the major branches of the national economy, the output of coffee and other agricultural produce increases from year to year. Active steps are being taken to increase irrigation and drainage facilities and the independence of rice production.

The Burundi people are actively developing and utilizing rich domestic resources to newly build thermal power stations, cement plants and textile mills and other factories, thus making a big progress in attaining the independence of industry.

The government of Burundi has made a big headway also in national-cadre training, national education, national culture and public health service.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the precious achievements made by the Burundi people in their struggle for the independent development of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The government and people of Burundi highly appreciate the successes achieved by the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and the complete victory of socialism under the wise leadership

of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

They actively support the just struggle of our people for reunifying the country independently by themselves without any outside interference, on democratic principles and in a peaceful way after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea, in the international arena including the United Nations.

The friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Burundi peoples are further strengthening and developing day by day.

The mutual visits of the government friendship delegations of the two countries this year have made a great contribution to further deepening the mutual understanding and consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people hold dear the friendship and solidarity with the Burundi people and will do their utmost to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Burundi people in the future, too.

The Korean people are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation established between our two countries in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will further strengthen and develop in all fields.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Burundi's independence we sincerely wish the Burundi people greater successes in the struggle for crushing the subversive acts of the imperialists and achieving the prosperity and development of their country.

Militant Solidarity with the Just Liberation Struggle of Mozambique People

September 25th is the "day of solidarity with the Mozambique people" in their vigorous national-liberation struggle.

On this occasion, the Korean people send militant greetings to the Mozambique people and fighters of the Mozambique Liberation Front who are stubbornly struggling to drive out the Portuguese colonialists from their territory and to win their country's liberation and independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, taught as follows:

"Violence should be countered with violence and counter-revolutionary force of arms should be smashed by revolutionary violence. The experience of the people's liberation struggle shows that a struggle which begins on a small scale develops gradually into a massive struggle and can emerge victorious in the end."

On September 25, 1964, under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the patriots and people of Mozambique rose in a nationwide uprising against the brutal reactionary rule of the colonialists which had lasted for centuries, and started an armed struggle.

Over the past eight years, the Mozambique guerilla army which began the armed struggle with only 250 men has rapidly grown and strengthened overcoming trials and hardships in the flame of the struggle against the enemy.

The patriotic armed forces of Mozambique consist of regular armed forces with modern weapons and combat-technical equipment and militia; they are the powerful armed forces of the revolution.

The Mozambique guerilla army

is conducting its operations in almost all regions of the country. They boldly attack the Portuguese aggressors taking the initiative and deal the enemy heavy blows.

It has already liberated one-third of the whole territory and the Mozambique Liberation Front has established the people's power and carried out socio-economic reforms in the liberated areas. The people there are now striving energetically to create a new life.

The liberated areas serve as the supply base for the armed struggle of the Mozambique guerilla army and people and as a base of the revolution for the complete liberation of the country.

The intensified anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Mozambique people is shaking the colonial rule of the Portuguese occupationists actively backed by the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation.

Upset by this, the Portuguese colonialists resort desperately to the heinous fascist terror rule over the people; they kill people without mercy.

The U.S. imperialists are supplying various planes and vessels and lethal weapons to the Portuguese aggressors in a vain attempt to reduce Mozambique to a stepping stone for their aggression and plunder.

With no amount of desperate armed repression, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese invaders arrest the just national-liberation struggle of the Mozambique people.

The national-liberation struggle of the Mozambique people is a righteous struggle for the liberation and independence of their country and a link in the whole chain of the

anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary people for ending the colonial rule of imperialism.

It, therefore, has the active support and encouragement of the African people and the world progressive people.

The Korean people scathingly condemn the barbarous repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists of the Mozambique people and their aggression and resolutely support and encourage the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Mozambique people.

The Portuguese colonialists should stop the barbarous war of destruction and get out of Mozambique at once, taking along their lethal weapons and military personnel.

The Mozambique people who are enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world revolutionary people will surely drive out the Portuguese colonialists from their territory to the last man and accomplish the anti-imperialist national-liberation cause.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Happy children of the kindergarten in the railway workers' district, Pyongyang

BACK COVER: Part of a pig plant newly built in Pyongyang



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